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WELFARE in REVIEW

September-October 1969
Volume 7, Number 5

Toward a Full Opportunity for Every American
The President's Proposals for Welfare Reform

Three Messages to the Congress
Welfare Reform--Manpower Training--Revenue Sharing

Florida's Suitable Home Law

U.S.
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE

Social
and
Rehabilitation
Service

WELFARE in REVIEW

Welfare in Review is published six times a year by the Office of the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Statements in Review articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Suggestions or comments should be addressed to the Editor, Welfare in Review, Social and Rehabilitation Service, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.

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Use of funds for printing this publication was approved by Director, Bureau of the Budget, April 17, 1969.

Welfare in Review is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price $1.75 a year; $2.25 for foreign mailing; single copies, 35 cents each.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ROBERT H. FINCH, Secretary

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

MARY E. SWITZER, Administrator

JOHN D. TWINAME, Deputy Administrator

JOSEPH H. MEYERS, Deputy Administrator

WARD F. PORTER, Acting Chief
Intramural Research Division

CATHERINE P. WILLIAMS, Editor

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1969

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Toward a Full Opportunity for Every American

The President's Proposals for Welfare Reform

On August 8, 1969, soon after returning from his trip around the world in the cause of peace, President Richard M. Nixon addressed the people of the United States about his proposed domestic program and described the reforms he thinks should be accomplished in public assistance. During the following week, he sent three messages to the Congress spelling out his proposals. In this issue Welfare in Review *presents the text of the President's speech, slightly abridged, and the three messages.*

* * * *

Here in the United States, we . . . have an urgent need to modernize our institutions. . . .

We face an urban crisis, a social crisis—and, at the same time—a crisis of confidence in the capacity of government to do its job.

A third of a century of centralizing power and responsibility in Washington has produced a bureaucratic monstrosity, cumbersome, unresponsive, and ineffective.

A third of a century of social experiment has left us a legacy of entrenched programs that have outlived their time or outgrown their purposes.

A third of a century of unprecedented growth and change has strained our institutions and raised serious questions about whether they are still adequate to the times.

It is no accident, therefore, that we find increasing skepticism—and not only among the young but also among citizens everywhere—about the continuing capacity of government to master the challenges we face.

Nowhere has the failure of government been more tragically apparent than in its efforts to help the poor and, especially, in its system of public welfare.

Target: reform

Since taking office, one of my first priorities has been to repair the machinery of government. . . . I have made many changes designed to improve the functioning of the Executive Branch. I have asked Congress for a number of important structural reforms. . . .

The purpose of all these reforms is to eliminate unfairness; to make government more effective as well as more efficient; and to bring an end to its chronic failure to deliver the service that it promises.

My purpose . . . is . . . to present a new set of reforms—a new set of proposals—a new and drastically different approach to the way in which government cares for those in need and to the way the responsibilities are shared between the State and Federal governments.

I have chosen to do so in a direct report to the people because these proposals call for public decisions of the first importance; because they represent a fundamental change in the Nation's approach to one of its most pressing social problems; and because, quite deliberately, they also represent the first major reversal of the trend toward ever more centralization of government in Washington. After a third of a century of power flowing from the people and the States to Washington, it is time for a New Federalism in which power, funds, and responsibility will flow from Washington to the States and to the people. . . .

It [the new approach] aims at getting everyone able to work off welfare rolls and onto payrolls.

It aims at ending the unfairness in a system that has become unfair to the welfare recipient, unfair to the working poor, and unfair to the taxpayer.

This new approach aims to make it possible for people—wherever in America they live—to receive their fair share of opportunity. It aims to ensure that people receiving aid, and who are able to work, contribute their fair share of productivity.

This new approach is embodied in a package of four measures: first, a complete replacement of the present

welfare system; second, a comprehensive new job training and placement program; third, a revamping of the Office of Economic Opportunity; and, fourth, a start on the sharing of the Federal tax revenues with the States. . . .

Welfare

Whether measured by the anguish of the poor themselves or by the drastically mounting burden on the taxpayer, the present welfare system has to be judged a colossal failure.

Our States and cities find themselves sinking in a welfare quagmire, as caseloads increase, as costs escalate, and as the welfare system stagnates enterprise and perpetuates dependency. What began on a small scale in the depression 30s has become a monster in the prosperous 60s. The tragedy is not only that it is bringing States and cities to the brink of financial disaster but also that it is failing to meet the elementary human, social, and financial needs of the poor.

It breaks up homes. It often penalizes work. It robs recipients of dignity. And it grows.

Benefit levels are grossly unequal—for a mother with three children, they range from an average of $263 a month in one State down to an average of $39 in another State. So great an inequality is wrong; no child is "worth" more in one State than in another. One result of this inequality is to lure thousands more into already over-crowded inner cities, as unprepared for city life as they are for city jobs.

The present system creates an incentive for desertion. In most States, a family is denied welfare payments if a father is present—even though he is unable to support his family. In practice, this is what often happens: a father is unable to find a job at all or one that will support his children. To make the children eligible for welfare, he leaves home—and the children are denied the authority, the discipline, and the love that come with having a father in the house. This is wrong.

The present system often makes it possible to receive more money on welfare than on a low-paying job. This creates an incentive not to work; it also is unfair to the working poor. It is morally wrong for a family that is working to try to make ends meet to receive less than the family across the street on welfare. This has been bitterly resented by the man who works, and rightly so—the rewards are just the opposite of what they should be. Its effect is to draw people off payrolls and onto welfare rolls—just the opposite of what government should be doing. To put it bluntly and simply—any system which makes it more profitable for a man not to work than to work, and which encourages a man to desert his family . . . is wrong and indefensible.

We cannot simply ignore the failures of welfare or expect them to go away. In the past 8 years, three million more people have been added to the welfare rolls—all in a period of low unemployment. If the present trend continues, another four million will have joined the welfare rolls by 1975. The financial cost will be crushing; the human cost will be suffocating.

I propose that we abolish the present welfare system and adopt in its place a new family assistance system. Initially, this new system would cost more than welfare. But, unlike welfare, it is designed to correct the condition it deals with and thus to lessen the long-range burden.

Under this plan, the . . . "adult categories" of aid—aid to the aged, the blind, and [the] disabled—would be continued, and a national minimum standard for benefits would be set, with the Federal Government contributing to its cost and, also, sharing the cost of additional State payments above that amount.

But the program now called "Aid to Families with Dependent Children"—the program we normally think of when we think of "welfare"—would be done away with completely. The new family assistance system I propose in its place rests essentially on three principles: equality of treatment, a work requirement, and a work incentive.

Its benefits would go to the working poor as well as the nonworking; to families with dependent children headed by a father, as well as to those headed by a mother; and a basic Federal minimum would be provided, the same in every State.

I propose that the Federal Government build a foundation under the income of every American family with dependent children that cannot care for itself—wherever in America that family may live.

For a family of four now on welfare, with no outside income, the basic Federal payment would be $1,600 a year. States could add to that amount, and most would do so. In no case would anyone's present level of benefits be lowered. At the same time, this foundation would be one on which the family itself could build. Outside earnings would be encouraged, not discouraged. The new worker could keep the first $60 a month of outside earnings with no reduction in his benefits, and beyond that his benefits would be reduced by only 50 cents for each dollar earned.

By the same token, a family head already employed at low wages could get a family assistance supplement; those who work would no longer be discriminated against. A family of five in which the father earns $2,000 a year—which is the hard fact of life for many families—would get family assistance payments of $1,260, for a total income of $3,260. A family of seven earning $3,000 a year would have its income raised to $4,360.

Thus, for the first time, the government would recognize that it has no less of an obligation to the working poor than to the nonworking poor; and for the first time, benefits would be scaled in such a way that it would always pay to work.

With such incentives, most recipients who can work will want to work. This is part of the American character.

But what of . . . those who can work but choose not to?

The answer is very simple.

Under this proposal, everyone who accepts benefits must also accept work or training, provided suitable jobs are available either locally or at some distance if transportation is provided. The only exceptions would be those unable to work and mothers of preschool children. Even mothers of preschool children, however, would have the *opportunity* to work—because I am also proposing . . . a major expansion of day-care centers to make it possible for mothers to take jobs by which they can support themselves and their children.

This national floor under incomes for working or dependent families is not a "guaranteed income." Under the guaranteed income proposal, everyone would be assured a minimum income, regardless of how much he was capable of earning, regardless of what his need was, regardless of whether or not he was willing to work.

During the Presidential campaign last year I opposed such a plan. I oppose it now, and will continue to oppose it. A guaranteed income would undermine the incentive to work; the family assistance plan increases the incentive to work. A guaranteed income establishes a right without responsibilities; family assistance recognizes a need *and* establishes a responsibility. It provides help to those in need and in turn requires that those who receive help work to the extent of their capabilities. There is no reason why one person should be taxed so that another can choose to live idly. In States that now have benefit levels above the Federal floor, family assistance would help ease the States' financial burdens. But in 20 States—those in which poverty is most widespread—the new Federal floor would be above present average benefit levels, and would mean a leap upward for many thousands of families that cannot care for themselves.

Manpower training

Next, let me turn to the job training proposals that are part of our full opportunity concept. America prides itself on being the "land of opportunity." I deeply believe in this ideal.

Full opportunity means the chance for upward mobility on every rung of the economic ladder—and for every American, no matter what his handicaps of birth.

The cold, hard truth is that a child born to a poor family has far less chance to make a good living than a child born to a middle-income family.

He is born poor, fed poorly; and if his family is on welfare, he starts life in an atmosphere of handout and dependency; often he receives little preparation for work and less inspiration. The wonder of the American character is that so many have the spark and drive to fight their way up. But for millions of others, the burden of poverty in early life stifles that spark.

The new family assistance would provide aid for needy families; it would establish a work requirement and a work incentive; but these in turn require effective programs of job training and job placement—including a chance to qualify not just for any jobs, but for good jobs that provide both additional self-respect and full self-support.

Therefore, I am also sending a message to Congress calling for a complete overhaul of the Nation's manpower training services.

The Federal Government's job training programs have been a terrible tangle of confusion and waste. They are overcentralized, overcategorized; with good reason, many young people wonder why the Federal Government cannot take money out of one program that has too few applicants and use it instead to expand another that has too many. They wonder why they have to accept training programs they have no interest in, instead of ones they care about. They want to be treated as human beings, not cogs in a machine.

To remedy the confusion, arbitrariness, and rigidity of the present system, the new Manpower Training Act would basically do three things:

—It would pull together the jumble of programs that currently exist and equalize standards of eligibility.

—It would provide flexible funding—so that Federal money would follow the demands of labor and industry

and flow into those programs that people most want and need.

–It would decentralize administration, gradually moving it away from the Washington bureaucracy and turning it over to States and localities.

In terms of its symbolic importance, I can hardly overemphasize this last point. *For the first time, applying the principles of the New Federalism, administration of a major established Federal program would be turned over to the States and local governments*, recognizing that they are in a position to do the job better.

For years, thoughtful Americans have talked of the need to decentralize government. The time has come to begin.

Federal job training programs have grown to vast proportions, costing more than a billion dollars a year. Yet they are essentially local in character. As long as the Federal Government continues to bear the cost, they can perfectly well be run by States and localities–and that way they can better be adapted to specific State and local needs.

What I propose is not a sudden dumping of these programs on unprepared local authorities, but rather a careful, phased transfer, with benchmarks of readiness and incentives for performance. If States and localities decline to pick up the responsibility, the Federal Government will continue to manage the programs. If they try and fail, the Federal Government can resume the responsibility. We should trust the American capacity for self-government enough to try. The only way to bring about decentralization is to do it, and this is the place to begin.

The Manpower Training Act will have other provisions specifically designed to help move people off welfare rolls and onto payrolls:

–A computerized job bank would be established, to match jobseekers with job vacancies.

–For those on welfare, a $30 a month bonus would be offered as an incentive to go into job training.

–For heads of families now on welfare, 150,000 new training slots would be opened.

–As I mentioned previously, greatly expanded day-care center facilities would be provided for the children of welfare mothers who choose to work. However, these would be day-care centers with a difference. There is no single ideal to which this Administration is more firmly committed than to the enriching of a child's first 5 years of life, and thus helping lift the poor out of misery at a time when a lift can help the most. Therefore, these day-care centers would offer more than custodial care; they would also be devoted to the development of vigorous young minds and bodies. As a further dividend, the day-care centers would offer employment to many welfare mothers themselves.

Office of Economic Opportunity

One common theme running through my proposals tonight is that of providing full opportunity for every American. A second theme is that of trying to equip every American to play a productive role. A third is the need to make government itself workable–which means reshaping, reforming, innovating.

The Office of Economic Opportunity is an innovative agency–and thus it has a vital place in our efforts to develop new programs and apply new knowledge. But in order to do effectively what it can do best, OEO itself needs reorganization.

In the past, OEO suffered from a confusion of roles and from a massive attempt to do everything at once, with the same people performing many conflicting functions: coordinating old programs, doing new research, setting up demonstration projects, evaluating results, and serving as advocates for the poor. As a result, inefficiency, waste, and resentment too often clouded the record of even its best accomplishments.

This Administration has made a thorough study of OEO. We have assigned it a leading role in the effort to develop and test new approaches to the solving of social problems. OEO is to be a laboratory agency, where new ideas for helping people are tried on a pilot basis. When these prove successful, they can be "spun off" to operating departments or agencies–just as the space agency, for example, "spun off" the weather satellite and the communications satellite when these proved successful. Then OEO will be free to concentrate on breaking even newer ground.

OEO has a broad charter: not only to help make opportunity real, but to search out ways of making institutions more responsive and to get behind the effects of poverty to the causes of poverty. These goals are fundamental commitments of this Administration.

* * * *

Revenue sharing

We come now to a proposal which I consider profoundly important to the future of our Federal system of shared responsibilities. As we look ahead to the 1970s and the 1980s, it also is vital in terms of ensuring that State and localities can continue to do

their part in dealing with the kinds of social problems I have been discussing tonight.

When we speak of poverty or jobs or opportunity, or making government more effective, or getting it closer to the people, it brings us directly to the financial plight of our States and cities.

We can no longer have effective government on any level unless we have it on all levels. There is too much to be done for the cities to do it alone, or for the States to do it alone—or for Washington to do it alone.

For a third of a century, power and responsibility have flowed toward Washington—and Washington has taken for its own the best sources of revenue.

We intend to reverse this tide and to turn back to the States a greater measure of responsibility—not as a way of avoiding problems but as a better way of solving problems. Along with this should go a share of Federal revenues. I shall propose to the Congress . . . that a set portion of the revenues from Federal income taxes be remitted directly to the States—with a minimum of Federal restrictions on how those dollars are to be used and with a requirement that a percentage of them be channeled through for the use of local governments.

The funds provided under this program will not be great in the first year. But the principle will have been established, and the amounts will increase as our budgetary situation improves.

As we look ahead to the complex tasks of the 70s, as we contemplate the diversity of this vast and varied country, it is clear beyond question that effective, responsive government will require not one center of power but many. This start on revenue sharing is a step toward the New Federalism. It is a gesture of faith in America's States and localities, and in the principles of democratic self-government.

* * * *

In recent years, we all have concentrated a great deal of attention on what we commonly call the "crisis of the cities." These proposals I have made are addressed in part to that, but they also are focused much more broadly.

They are addressed to the crisis of government—to adapting its structures and making it manageable.

They are addressed to the crisis of poverty and need—which is rural as well as urban. This Administration is committed to full opportunity on the farm as well as in the city; to a better life for rural America; to ensuring that government is responsive to the needs of rural America. These proposals will advance those goals.

I have discussed these four matters together because together they make both a package and a pattern. They should be studied together, debated together, seen in perspective.

These proposals will be controversial. They also are expensive. Let us face that fact frankly and directly.

The first-year costs of the new family assistance program, including the child-care centers and job training, would be $4 billion. I deliberated long and hard over whether we could afford such an outlay. I decided in favor of it for two reasons: because the costs would not begin until fiscal 1971, when I expect the funds to be available; and because I concluded that this is a reform we cannot afford *not* to undertake. The cost of continuing the present system, in financial as well as human terms, is staggering if projected into the 1970s.

Revenue sharing would begin in the middle of fiscal 1971, at a half-year cost of a half billion dollars. This cuts into the Federal budget, but it represents relief for the equally hard-pressed States. It would help curb the rise in State and local taxes.

Overall, we would be spending more—in the short run—to help people who now are poor and who now are unready for work or unable to find work.

I see it this way: every businessman and every working man knows what "start-up costs" are. They are a heavy investment made in early years in the expectation that they will more than pay for themselves in future years.

The investment in these proposals is a human investment; it also is a "start-up cost" in turning around our dangerous decline into welfarism. We cannot produce productive people with the antiquated, wheezing, overloaded machine we now call the welfare system.

If we fail to make this investment in work incentives now, if we merely try to patch up the system here and there, we will only be pouring good money after bad in ever increasing amounts.

If we do invest in this modernization, the heavily burdened taxpayer at least will see the light at the end of the tunnel. And the man who now looks ahead only to a lifetime of dependency will see hope for a life of work and pride and dignity.

In the final analysis, we cannot talk our way out of poverty; we cannot legislate our way out of poverty; but this Nation can work its way out of poverty. What America needs now is not more welfare but more "workfare."

The task of this Government, the great task of our people, is to provide the training for work, the incentive to work, the opportunity to work, and the reward for work. Together, these measures are a first long step in that direction.

For those in the welfare system today or struggling to fight their way out of poverty, these measures offer a way to independence through the dignity of work.

For those able to work, these measures provide new opportunities to learn work and to find work.

For the working poor—the forgotten poor—these measures offer a fair share in the assistance given to the poor.

The new system establishes a direct link between the government's willingness to help the needy and the willingness of the needy to help themselves.

It removes the present incentive not to work and substitutes an incentive to work; it removes the present incentive for families to break apart and substitutes an incentive for families to stay together.

It removes the blatant inequities, injustices, and indignities of the welfare system.

It establishes a basic Federal floor, so that children in any State can have at least the minimum essentials of life.

Together, these measures cushion the impact of welfare costs on States and localities, many of which have found themselves in fiscal crisis as costs have spiraled.

They bring reason, order, and purpose into a tangle of overlapping programs and show that government can be made to work.

Poverty will not be defeated by a stroke of a pen signing a check; it will not be reduced to nothing overnight with slogans or ringing exhortations.

Poverty is not only a state of income. It is also a state of mind and a state of health. Poverty must be conquered without sacrificing the will to work, for if we take the route of the permanent handout, the American character will itself be impoverished.

In my recent trip around the world, I visited countries in all stages of economic development—countries with different social systems, different economic systems, different political systems.

In all of them, however, I found that one event had caught their imagination and lifted their spirits almost beyond measure: the trip of Apollo to the moon and back. On that historic day when the astronauts set foot on the moon, the spirit of Apollo 11 truly swept the world—a spirit of peace and brotherhood and adventure, and a spirit that thrilled to the knowledge that man had dreamed the impossible, dared the impossible, and done the impossible.

Abolishing poverty, putting an end to dependency—like reaching for the moon a generation ago—that may be impossible. But in the spirit of Apollo, we can lift our sights and marshal our best efforts. We can resolve to make this the year, not that we reached the goal, but that we turned the corner: from a dismal cycle of dependency toward a new birth of independence; from despair toward hope; from an ominously mounting impotence of government toward a new effectiveness of government—and toward a full opportunity for every American to share the bounty of this rich land.

THE PLAN*

1. **Coverage**
   - Families with children
   - Uniform eligibility standards
   - Earnings ceiling of $3,920 per year for family of four
2. **Amount of benefits**
   - With no earnings: uniform Federal floor of $1,600 per year for family of four
   - With earnings: benefits reduced by 50 percent of earnings as earnings rise, but no reduction during first $720 per year of earnings

STATE SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS*

1. **Maintenance of Benefits:** States must supplement Federal payments ($1,600) where necessary to maintain existing benefit levels for dependent families.
   - No State supplementation of the "working poor."
2. **Maintenance of State effort, and fiscal relief: the "50-90 rule"**
   - Every State must contribute at least 50 percent of its present costs.
   - No State is required to contribute more than 90 percent of its present costs.
   - Thus, State fiscal relief will vary between 10 and 50 percent of present welfare costs, not counting new training, day care, and revenue sharing funds.

THE ADULT CATEGORIES*

1. **Present System**
   Covers three categories:
   the aged (OAA), the blind (AB), and the disabled (APTD)
   Average payments in 1968 (per person, per month):
   OAA = $68
   AB = $91
   APTD = $81
   (AFDC = $42)
   But payments vary from $40 (OAA in Mississippi) to $145 (AB in California).

2. **New System**
   Would establish uniform Federal income floor for three categories of $65 per month of benefits plus income.
   Would establish new Federal matching: 100 percent of first $50; 50 percent of next $15; 25 percent thereafter.
   All States experience savings.
   Federal cost above present levels: $410 million

*Based on background material prepared by the White House for the President's domestic policy speech.

Three Messages to the Congress

I. Welfare Reform

A MEASURE of the greatness of a powerful nation is the character of the life it creates for those who are powerless to make ends meet.

If we do not find the way to become a working nation that properly cares for the dependent, we shall become a Welfare State that undermines the incentive of the working man.

The present welfare system has failed us—it has fostered family breakup, has provided very little help in many States, and has even deepened dependency by all too often making it more attractive to go on welfare than to go to work.

I propose a new approach that will make it more attractive to go to work than to go on welfare and will establish a nationwide minimum payment to dependent families with children.

I propose that *the Federal Government pay a basic income to those American families who cannot care for themselves in whichever State they live.*

I propose that dependent families receiving such income be given good reason to go to work *by making the first $60 a month they earn completely their own, with no deductions from their benefits.*

I propose that we *make available an addition to the incomes of the "working poor,"* to encourage them to go on working and to eliminate the possibility of making more from welfare than from wages.

I propose that these payments be made upon certification of income, with demeaning and costly investigations replaced by simplified reviews and spot checks and with *no eligibility requirement that the household be without a father.* That present requirement in many States has the effect of breaking up families and contributes to delinquency and violence.

I propose that all employable persons who choose to accept these payments be required to register for work or job training and *be required to accept that work or training,* provided suitable jobs are available either locally or if transportation is provided. Adequate and convenient day care would be provided children whenever necessary to enable a parent to train or work. The only exception to this work requirement would be mothers of preschool children.

I propose *a major expansion of job training and day-care facilities,* so that current welfare recipients able to work can be set on the road to self-reliance.

I propose that we also *provide uniform Federal payment minimums for the present three categories of welfare aid to adults*—the aged, the blind, and the disabled.

This would be total welfare reform—the transformation of a system frozen in failure and frustration into a system that would work and would encourage people to work.

Accordingly, we have stopped considering human welfare in isolation. The new plan is part of an overall approach which includes a comprehensive new Manpower Training Act and a plan for a system of revenue sharing with the States to help provide all of them with necessary budget relief. Messages on manpower training and revenue sharing will follow this message tomorrow and the next day, and the three should be considered as part of a whole approach to what is clearly a national problem.

Need for new departures

A welfare system is a success when it takes care of people who cannot take care of themselves and when it helps employable people climb toward independence.

A welfare system is a failure when it takes care of those who *can* take care of themselves, when it drastically varies payments in different areas, when it breaks up families, when it perpetuates a vicious cycle of dependency, when it strips human beings of their dignity.

America's welfare system is a failure that grows worse every day.

First, it fails the recipient: In many areas, benefits are so low that we have hardly begun to take care of the dependent. And there has been no light at the end of poverty's tunnel. After 4 years of inflation, the poor have generally become poorer.

Second, it fails the taxpayer: Since 1960, welfare costs have doubled and the number on the rolls has risen from 5.8 million to over 9 million, all in a time when unemployment was low. The taxpayer is entitled to expect government to devise a system that will help people lift themselves out of poverty.

Finally, it fails American society: By breaking up homes, the present welfare system has added to social unrest and robbed millions of children of the joy of childhood; by widely varying payments among regions, it has helped to draw millions into the slums of our cities. The situation has become intolerable. Let us examine the alternatives available:

—We could permit the welfare momentum to continue to gather speed by our inertia; by 1975 this would result in 4 million more Americans on welfare rolls at a cost of close to 11 billion dollars a year, with both recipients and taxpayers shortchanged.

—We could tinker with the system as it is, adding to the patchwork of modifications and exceptions. That has been the approach of the past, and it has failed.

—We could adopt a "guaranteed minimum income for everyone," which would appear to wipe out poverty overnight. It would also wipe out the basic economic motivation for work and place an enormous strain on the industrious to pay for the leisure of the lazy.

—Or, we could adopt a totally new approach to welfare, designed to assist those left far behind the national norm and provide all with the motivation to work and a fair share of the opportunity to train.

This Administration, after a careful analysis of all the alternatives, is committed to a new departure that will find a solution for the welfare problem. The time for denouncing the old is over; the time for devising the new is now.

Recognizing the practicalities

People usually follow their self-interest.

This stark fact is distressing to many social planners who like to look at problems from the top down. Let us abandon the ivory tower and consider the real world in all we do.

In most States, welfare is provided only when there is no father at home to provide support. If a man's children would be better off on welfare than with the low wage he is able to bring home, wouldn't he be tempted to leave home?

If a person spent a great deal of time and effort to get on the welfare rolls, wouldn't he think twice about risking his eligibility by taking a job that might not last long?

In each case, welfare policy was intended to limit the spread of dependency; in practice, however, the effect has been to increase dependency and remove the incentive to work.

We fully expect people to follow their self-interest in their business dealings; why should we be surprised when people follow their self-interest in their welfare dealings? That is why we propose a plan in which it is in the interest of every employable person to do his fair share of work.

The operation of the new approach

1. *We would assure an income foundation throughout every section of America for all parents who cannot adequately support themselves and their children.* For a family of four with less than $1,000 income, this payment would be $1,600 a year; for a family of four with $2,000 income, this payment would supplement that income by $960 a year.

Under the present welfare system, each State provides "Aid to Families with Dependent Children," a program we propose to replace. The Federal Government shares the cost, but each State establishes key eligibility rules and determines how much income support will be provided to poor families. The result has been an uneven and unequal system. The 1969 benefits average for a family of four is $171 a month across the Nation, but individual State averages range from $263 down to $39 a month.

A new Federal minimum of $1,600 a year cannot claim to provide comfort to a family of four, but the present low of $468 a year cannot claim to provide even the basic necessities.

The new system would do away with the inequity of very low benefit levels in some States, and of State-by-State variations in eligibility tests, by establishing a federally financed income floor with a national definition of basic eligibility.

States will continue to carry an important responsibility. In 30 States the Federal basic payment will be less than the present levels of combined Federal and State payments. These States will be required to maintain the current level of benefits, but in no case will a State be required to spend more than 90 percent of its present welfare cost. The Federal Government will not only provide the "floor," but it will assume 10 percent of the benefits now being paid by the States as their part of welfare costs.

In 20 States, the new payment would exceed the present average benefit payments, in some cases by a wide margin. In these States, where benefits are lowest and poverty often the most severe, the payments will raise benefit levels substantially. For 5 years, every State will be required to continue to spend at least half of what it is now spending on welfare to supplement the Federal base.

For the *typical "welfare family"*—mother with dependent children and no outside income—the new system would provide a basic national minimum payment. A mother with three small children would be assured an annual income of at least $1,600.

For the *family headed by an employed father or working mother,* the same basic benefits would be received, but $60 per month of earnings would be "disregarded" in order to make up the costs of working and provide a strong advantage in holding a job. The wage earner could also keep 50 percent of his benefits as his earnings rise above that $60 per month. A family of four, in which the father earns $2,000 in a year, would receive payments of $960, for a total income of $2,960.

For the *aged, the blind, and the disabled,* the present system varies benefit levels from $40 per month for an aged person in one State to $145 per month for the blind in another. The new system would establish a minimum payment of $65 per month for all three of these adult categories, with the Federal Government contributing the first $50 and sharing in payments above that amount. This will raise the share of the financial burden borne by the Federal Government for payments to these adults who cannot support themselves and should pave the way for benefit increases in many States.

For the *single adult* who is not handicapped or aged or for the *married couple without children,* the new system would not apply. Food stamps would continue to be available up to $300 per year per person, according to the plan I outlined last May in my message to the Congress on the food and nutrition needs of the population in poverty. For dependent families there will be an orderly substitution of food stamps by the new direct monetary payments.

2. *The new approach would end the blatant unfairness of the welfare system.*

In over half the States, families headed by unemployed men do not qualify for public assistance. In no State does a family headed by a father working full time receive help in the current welfare system, no matter how little he earns. As we have seen, this approach to dependency has itself been a cause of dependency. It results in a policy that tends to force the father out of the house.

The new plan rejects a policy that undermines family life. It would end the substantial financial incentives to desertion. It would extend eligibility to *all* dependent families with children, without regard to whether the family is headed by a man or a woman. The effects of these changes upon human behavior would be an increased will to work, the survival of more marriages, the greater stability of families. We are determined to stop passing the cycle of dependency from generation to generation.

The most glaring inequity in the old welfare system is the exclusion of families who are working to pull themselves out of poverty. Families headed by a nonworker often receive more from welfare than families headed by a husband working full time at very low wages. This has been rightly resented by the working poor, for the rewards are just the opposite of what they should be.

3. *The new plan would create a much stronger incentive to work.*

For people now on the welfare rolls, the present system discourages the move from welfare to work by cutting benefits too fast and too much as earnings begin. *The new system would encourage work by allowing the new worker to retain the first $720 of his yearly earnings without any benefit reduction.*

For people already working but at poverty wages, the present system often encourages nothing but resentment and an incentive to quit and go on relief where that would pay more than work. The new plan, on the contrary, would provide a supplement that will help a low-wage worker—struggling to make ends meet—achieve a higher standard of living.

For an employable person who just chooses not to work, neither the present system nor the one we propose would support him, though both would continue to support other dependent members in the family.

However, a welfare mother with preschool children should not face benefit reduction if she decides to stay home. It is not our intent that mothers of preschool children must accept work. Those who can work and desire to do so, however, should have the opportunity for jobs and job training and access to day-care centers for their children; this will enable them to support themselves after their children are grown.

A family with a member who gets a job would be permitted to retain all of the *first $60 monthly income,*

amounting to $720 per year for a regular worker, *with no reduction of Federal payments.* The incentive to work in this provision is obvious. But there is another practical reason: going to work costs money. Expenses such as clothes, transportation, personal care, Social Security taxes, and loss of income from odd jobs amount to substantial costs for the average family. Since a family does not begin to *add* to its net income until it surpasses the cost of working, in fairness this amount should not be subtracted from the new payment.

After the first $720 of income, the *rest* of the earnings will result in a systematic reduction in payments.

I believe the vast majority of poor people in the United States prefer to work rather than have the government support their families. In 1968, 600,000 families left the welfare rolls out of 1,400,000 during the year, showing a considerable turnover, much of it voluntary.

However, there may be some who fail to seek or to accept work, even with the strong incentives and training opportunities that will be provided. It would not be fair to those who willingly work, or to all taxpayers, to allow others to choose idleness when opportunity is available. Thus, they must accept training opportunity and jobs when offered or give up their right to the new payments for themselves. No able-bodied person will have a "free ride" in a nation that provides opportunity for training and work.

4. *The bridge from welfare to work should be buttressed by training and child care programs.* For many, the incentive to work in this plan would be all that is necessary. However, there are other situations where these incentives need to be supported by measures that will overcome other barriers to employment.

I propose that funds be provided for expanded training and job development programs so that an additional 150,000 welfare recipients can become jobworthy during the first year.

Manpower training is a basic bridge to work for poor people, especially people with limited education, low skills, and limited job experience. Manpower training programs can provide this bridge for many of our poor. In the new Manpower Training proposal to be sent to the Congress this week, the interrelationship with this new approach to welfare will be apparent.

I am also requesting authority, as a part of the new system, to provide child care for the 450,000 children of the 150,000 current welfare recipients to be trained.

The child care I propose is more than custodial. This Administration is committed to a new emphasis on child development in the first 5 years of life. The day care that would be part of this plan would be of a quality that will help in the development of the child and provide for its health and safety, and would break the poverty cycle for this new generation.

The expanded child care program would bring new opportunities along several lines: opportunities for the further involvement of private enterprise in providing high quality child care service; opportunities for volunteers; and opportunities for *training and employment in child-care centers of many of the welfare mothers themselves.*

I am requesting a total of $600 million additional to fund these expanded training programs and child-care centers.

5. *The new system will lessen welfare redtape and provide administrative cost savings.* To cut out the costly investigations so bitterly resented as "welfare snooping," the Federal payment will be based upon a certification of income, with spot checks sufficient to prevent abuses. The program will be administered on an automated basis, using the information and technical experience of the Social Security Administration, but, of course, will be entirely separate from the administration of the Social Security trust fund.

The States would be given the option of having the Federal Government handle the payment of the State supplemental benefits on a reimbursable basis, so that they would be spared their present administrative burdens and so a single check could be sent to the recipient. These simplifications will save money and eliminate indignities; at the same time, welfare fraud will be detected and lawbreakers prosecuted.

6. *This new departure would require a substantial initial investment, but will yield future returns to the Nation.* This transformation of the welfare system will set in motion forces that will lessen dependency rather than perpetuate and enlarge it. A more productive population adds to real economic growth without inflation. The initial investment is needed now to stop the momentum of work-to-welfare and to start a new momentum in the opposite direction.

The costs of welfare benefits for families with dependent children have been rising alarmingly the past several years, increasing from $1 billion in 1960 to an estimated $3.3 billion in 1969, of which $1.8 billion is paid by the Federal Government, and $1.5 billion is paid by the States. Based on current population and income data, the proposals I am making today will increase Federal costs during the first year by an estimated $4

billion, which includes $600 million for job training and child-care centers.

The "start-up costs" of lifting many people out of dependency will ultimately cost the taxpayer far less than the chronic costs—in dollars and in national values—of creating a permanent underclass in America.

From welfare to work

Since this Administration took office, members of the Urban Affairs Council, including officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Department of Labor; the Office of Economic Opportunity; the Bureau of the Budget; and other key advisers have been working to develop a coherent, fresh approach to welfare, manpower training, and revenue sharing.

I have outlined our conclusions about an important component of this approach in this message; the Secretary of HEW will transmit to the Congress the proposed legislation after the summer recess.

I urge the Congress to begin its study of these proposals promptly so that laws can be enacted and funds authorized to begin the new system as soon as possible. Sound budgetary policy must be maintained in order to put this plan into effect—especially the portion supplementing the wages of the working poor.

With the establishment of the new approach, the Office of Economic Opportunity will concentrate on the important task of finding new ways of opening economic opportunity for those who are able to work. Rather than focusing on income support activities, it must find means of providing opportunities for individuals to contribute to the full extent of their capabilities, and of developing and improving those capabilities.

This would be the effect of the transformation of welfare into "workfare," a new work-rewarding system:

For the first time, all dependent families with children in America, regardless of where they live, would be assured of minimum standard payments based upon uniform and single eligibility standards.

For the first time, the more than two million families who make up the "working poor" would be helped toward self-sufficiency and away from future welfare dependency.

For the first time, training and work opportunities with effective incentives would be given millions of families who would otherwise be locked into a welfare system for generations.

For the first time, the Federal Government would make a strong contribution toward relieving the financial burden of welfare payments from State governments.

For the first time, every dependent family in America would be encouraged to stay together, free from economic pressure to split apart.

These are far-reaching effects. They cannot be purchased cheaply, or by piecemeal efforts. This total reform looks in a new direction: it requires new thinking, a new spirit, and a new dedication to reverse the downhill course of welfare. In its first year, more than half the families participating in the program will have one member working or training.

We have it in our power to raise the standard of living and the realizable hopes of millions of our fellow citizens. By providing an equal chance at the starting line, we can reinforce the traditional American spirit of self-reliance and self-respect.

August 11, 1969

II. Manpower Training

A JOB IS ONE RUNG on the ladder of a lifelong career of work.

That is why we must look at manpower training with new eyes: as a continuing process to help people to get started in a job and to get ahead in a career.

"Manpower training" is one of those phrases with a fine ring and an imprecise meaning. Before a fresh approach can be taken, a clear definition is needed.

Manpower training means: (1) making it possible for those who are unemployed or on the fringes of the labor force to become permanent, full-time workers; (2) giving those who are now employed at low income the training and the opportunity they need to become more productive and more successful; (3) discovering the potential in those people who are now considered unemployable, removing many of the barriers now blocking their way.

Manpower training, in order to work on all rungs of the ladder, requires the efficient allocation by private enterprise and government of these human resources. We must develop skills in a place, in a quantity, and in a way to ensure that they are used effectively and constantly improved.

Today, government spends approximately 3 billion dollars in a wide variety of manpower programs, with

half directly devoted to job training; private enterprise spends much more on job training alone. The investment by private industry—given impetus by the profit motive, as well as by a sense of social responsibility—is the fundamental means of developing the Nation's labor force. But the government's investment has failed to achieve its potential for many reasons, including duplication of effort, inflexible funding arrangements, and an endless ribbon of redtape. For example:

—*A jobless man* goes to the local skill training center to seek help. He has the aptitudes for training in blue-collar mechanical work but no suitable training opportunities are available. At the same time, vacancies exist in a white-collar New Careers project and in the Neighborhood Youth Corps. But the resources of these programs cannot be turned over to the training program that has the most local demand.

—*A 17-year-old boy wants to take job training.* The only manpower program available to him is the Job Corps, but its nearest camp is hundreds of miles away. With no other choice, he leaves home; within 30 days he has become homesick or feels his family needs him; he drops out of the Corps and has suffered "failure" which reinforces his self-image of defeat.

—*A big-city Mayor* takes the lead in trying to put together a cohesive manpower program for the entire labor market area tying together jobless workers in the inner city with job openings outside the "beltway." He finds it difficult to assemble a coherent picture of what's going on. Manpower programs funded by different agencies follow different reporting rules, so that the statistics cannot be added up. Moreover, there is no single agency which maintains an inventory of all currently operating manpower programs. He knows that help is available, but where does he turn?

An unemployed high school dropout in a small town wants to learn a trade in the electronics field. His local employment office tells him that there is not enough demand in his town for qualified technicians to warrant setting up a special training class in a local public school. He is also told that "administrative procedures" do not lend themselves to the use of a local private technical institute which offers the very course he wants. This youngster walks the streets and wonders what happened to all those promises of "equal opportunity."

This confused state of affairs in the development of human resources can no longer be tolerated. Government exists to serve the needs of people, not the other way around. The idea of creating a set of "programs" and then expecting people to fit themselves into those programs is contrary to the American spirit; we must redirect our efforts to tailor government aid to individual need.

This government has a major responsibility to make certain that the means to learn a job skill and improve that skill are available to those who need it.

Manpower training is central to our commitment to aid the disadvantaged and to help people off welfare rolls and onto payrolls. Intelligently organized, it will save tax dollars now spent on welfare, increase revenues by widening the base of the taxpaying public, and—most important—lift human beings into lives of greater dignity.

I propose a comprehensive new Manpower Training Act that would pull together much of the array of Federal training services and make it possible for State and local government to respond to the needs of the individual trainee.

The Nation must have a Manpower System that will enable each individual to take part in a sequence of activities—tailored to his unique needs—to prepare for and secure a good job. The various services people need are afforded in laws already on the books. The need today is to knit together all the appropriate services in one readily available system. By taking this step we can better help the disadvantaged gain control and direction of their own lives.

A first step was taken in this direction in March when I announced the reorganization of the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. This reorganization consolidated the agencies that had fragmented responsibility for carrying out most of the Nation's manpower training program. We must now complete the job by streamlining the statutory framework for our manpower training efforts.

In specific terms, the Act which I propose would:

1. *Consolidate major manpower development programs* administered by the Department of Labor—namely, the Manpower Development and Training Act and Title I-A (Job Corps) and I-B (Community Work and Training Program) of the Economic Opportunity Act. These programs, operated in conjunction with strengthened State manpower agencies, will provide training activities in a cohesive manpower services system. The Office of Economic Opportunity, without major manpower operational responsibilities, will continue its role in research work and program development, working with the Department of Labor in pioneering new manpower training approaches.

2. *Provide flexible funding* of manpower training services so that they can be sensitive to and focused on

local needs; this will ensure the most efficient use of available resources.

3. *Decentralize administration of manpower services* to States and metropolitan areas, as governors and mayors evidence interest, build managerial capacity, and demonstrate effective performance. This process will take place in three stages. First, a State will administer 25 percent of the funds apportioned to it when it develops a comprehensive manpower planning capability; second, it will exercise discretion over 66-2/3 percent when it establishes a comprehensive Manpower Training Agency to administer the unified programs; and, third, it will administer 100 percent when the State meets objective standards of exemplary performance in planning and carrying out its manpower service system.

The proposed Act will assure that equitable distribution of the manpower training dollars is made to the large metropolitan areas and to rural districts, working through a State grant system.

By placing greater reliance on State and local elected officials, the day-to-day planning and administration of manpower programs will become more responsive to individual job training needs. A dozen States have already taken steps to reshape administrative agencies and to unify manpower and related programs.

To qualify for full participation under the proposed Act, each State and the major cities in a State would unify its manpower administration under State and local prime sponsors. These agencies would administer the programs funded by the Federal Government; be responsible for other State and local activities to help people secure employment; help employers find manpower; and work in close liaison with State and local vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, and welfare programs, for which leadership will be provided at the national level by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In addition, the State and local prime sponsors would establish advisory bodies, including employees, employers, and representatives of the local populations to be served, to assist in developing local policy. In this manner, the units of government would be able to benefit continually from the experience and counsel of the private sector.

4. *Provide more equitable allowances for trainees,* simplifying the present schedule to provide an incentive for a trainee to choose the training best suited to his own future and not the training that "pays" the most.

As an incentive to move from welfare rolls to payrolls, the allowance to welfare recipients who go into training would be increased to $30 per month above their present welfare payments. These increased training allowances carefully dovetail into the work incentives outlined in my message to the Congress regarding the transformation of the welfare system. As the welfare recipient moves up the ladder from training to work, the first $60 per month of earnings would result in no deductions from federally financed payments.

5. *Create a career development plan for trainees,* tailored to suit their individual capabilities and ambitions.

Eligible applicants—in general, those over 16 who need training—would be provided a combination of services that would help them to train, to find work, and to move on up the ladder. These services will include counseling, basic vocational education, medical care, work experience, institutional and on-the-job training, and job referral. Manpower services will also be available for those who are presently employed but whose skill deficiencies hold them in low-income, dead-end jobs.

6. *Establish a National Computerized Job Bank* to match job seekers with job vacancies. It would operate in each State, with regional and national activities undertaken by the Secretary of Labor, who would also set technical standards.

The computers of the Job Bank would be programmed with constantly changing data on available jobs. A job seeker would tell an employment counselor his training or employment background, his skills and career plans, which could be matched with a variety of available job options. This would expand the potential worker's freedom of choice and help him make best use of his particular talents.

7. *Authorize the use of the comprehensive manpower training system as an economic stabilizer.* If rising unemployment were ever to suggest the possibility of a serious economic downturn, a countercyclical automatic "trigger" would be provided. Appropriations for manpower services would be increased by 10 percent if the national unemployment rate equals or exceeds 4.5 percent for three consecutive months. People without the prospect of immediate employment could use this period to enhance their skills—and the productive capacity of the Nation.

I proposed a similar measure in my message to the Congress on expansion of the unemployment insurance system.

The proposed comprehensive Manpower Training Act is a good example of a new direction in making Federalism work. Working together, we can bring order and efficiency to a tangle of Federal programs.

We can answer a national need for decentralizing power, setting national standards, and assigning administrative responsibility to the States and localities in touch with community needs.

We can relate substantial Federal-State manpower efforts to other efforts in welfare reform, tax sharing, and economic opportunity, marshaling the resources of the departments and agencies involved to accomplish a broad mission.

We can meet individual human needs without encroaching on personal freedom, which is perhaps the most exciting challenge to government today.

With these proposals, which I strongly urge the Congress to enact, we can enhance America's human resources. By opening up the opportunity for manpower training on a large scale, we build a person's will to work; in so doing, we build a bridge to human dignity.

August 12, 1969

III. Revenue Sharing

IF THERE IS a single phenomenon that has marked the recent history of nations, large and small, democratic and dictatorial, it has been rise of the central government.

In the United States, revenues of the Federal Government have increased ninety-fold in 36 years. The areas of our national life where the Federal Government has become a dominant force have multiplied.

The flow of power from the cities and States to Washington accelerated in the Depression years, when economic life in America stagnated and an energetic national government seemed the sole instrument of national revival. World War II brought another and necessary expansion of the Federal Government to marshal the Nation's energies to wage war on two sides of the world.

When the war ended, it appeared as though the tide would be reversed. But the onset of the cold war, the needs of a defeated and prostrate Europe, the growing danger and then the reality of conflict in Asia, and, later, the great social demands made upon the Federal Government by millions of citizens, guaranteed the continued rapid growth and expansion of Federal power.

Today, however, a majority of Americans no longer supports the continued extension of Federal services. The momentum for Federal expansion has passed its peak; a process of deceleration is setting in.

The cause can be found in the record of the last half decade. In the last 5 years the Federal Government enacted scores of new Federal programs; it added tens of thousands of new employees to the Federal payrolls; it spent tens of billions of dollars in new funds to heal the grave social ills of rural and urban America. No previous half decade had witnessed domestic Federal spending on such a scale. Yet, despite the enormous Federal commitment in new men, new ideas, and new dollars from Washington, it was during this very period in our history that the problems of the cities deepened rapidly into crises.

The problems of the cities and the countryside stubbornly resisted the solutions of Washington; and the stature of the Federal Government as America's great instrument of social progress has suffered accordingly–all the more so because the Federal Government promised so much and delivered so little. This loss of faith in the power and efficacy of the Federal Government has had at least one positive impact upon the American people. More and more, they are turning away from the central government to their local and State governments to deal with their local and State problems.

As the Federal Government grew in size and power, it became increasingly remote not only from the problems it was supposed to solve but from the people it was supposed to serve. For more than three decades, whenever a great social change was needed, a new national program was the automatic and inevitable response. Power and responsibility flowed in greater and greater measure from the State capitals to the national capital.

Furthermore, we have hampered the effectiveness of local government by constructing a Federal grant-in-aid system of staggering complexity and diversity. Many of us question the efficiency of this intergovernmental

financial system which is based on the Federal categorical grant. Its growth since the end of 1962 has been near explosive. Then there were 53 formula grant and 107 project grant authorizations–a total of 160. Four years later, on January 1, 1967, there were 379 such grant authorizations.

While effective in many instances, this rapid growth in Federal grants has been accompanied by:

– Overlapping programs at the State and local level.
– Distortion of State and local budgets.
– Increased administrative costs.
– Program delay and uncertainty.
– A decline in the authority and responsibility of chief executives, as grants have become tied to functional bureaucracies.
– Creation of new and frequently competitive State and local governmental institutions.

Another inevitable result of this proliferation of Federal programs has been a gathering of the reins of power in Washington. Experience has taught us that this is neither the most efficient nor effective way to govern; certainly it represents a radical departure from the vision of Federal-State relations the Nation's founders had in mind.

The Administration brought into office both a commitment and a mandate to reverse the trend of the last three decades–a determination to test new engines of social progress. We are committed to enlist the full potential of the private sector, the full potential of the voluntary sector, and the full potential of the levels of government closer to the people.

This week, I am sending to Congress for its approval for Fiscal Year 1971, legislation asking that a set amount of Federal revenues be returned annually to the States to be used as the States and their local governments see fit–without Federal strings.

Because of budget stringencies, the initial fund set aside to start the program will not be great–$500 million. The role of the Federal Government will be redefined and redirected. But it is my intention to augment this fund annually in the coming years so that in the fiscal year beginning in mid-1975, $5 billion in Federal revenues will be returned to the States without Federal strings. Ultimately, it is our hope to use this mechanism to so strengthen State and local government that by the end of the coming decade the political landscape of America will be visible altered, and States and cities will have a far greater share of power and responsibility for solving their own problems. The role of the Federal Government will be redefined and redirected toward those functions where it proves itself the only or the most suitable instrument.

The fiscal case for Federal assistance to States and localities is a strong one. Under our current budget structure, Federal revenues are likely to increase faster than the national economy. At the local level, the reverse is true. State and local revenues, based heavily on sales and property taxes, do not keep pace with economic growth, while the expenditures at the local level tend to exceed such growth. The result is a "fiscal mismatch," with potential Federal surpluses and local deficits.

The details of this revenue sharing program were developed after close consultation with members of the Congress, governors, mayors, and county officials. It represents a successful effort to combine the desirable features of simplicity and equity with a need to channel funds where they are most urgently needed and efficiently employable.

The program can best be described by reviewing its four major elements.

First, the size of the total fund to be shared will be a stated percentage of personal taxable income–the base on which Federal individual income taxes are levied. For the second half of Fiscal Year 1971, this will be one-third of 1 percent of personal taxable income; for subsequent fiscal years this percentage will rise to a regular constant figure. In order to provide for the assured flow of Federal funds, a permanent appropriation will be authorized and established for the Treasury Department, from which will be automatically disbursed each year an amount corresponding to the stipulated percentage.

Second, the allocation of the total annual fund among the 50 States and the District of Columbia will be made on the basis of each State's share of national population, adjusted for the State's revenue effort.

The revenue effort adjustment is designed to provide the States with some incentive to maintain (and even expand) their efforts to use their own tax resources to meet their needs. A simple adjustment along these lines would provide a State whose revenue effort is above the national average with a bonus above its basic per capita portion of revenue sharing.

Third, the allocation of a State's share among its general units of local government will be established by

prescribed formula. The total amount a State will share with all its general political subdivisions is based on the relative roles of State and local financing in each State. The amount which an individual unit of general local government will receive is based on its share of total local government revenue raised in the State.

Several points should be noted about these provisions for distribution of a State's portion of revenue sharing.

– The distribution will be made by the State.

– The provisions make allowance for State-by-State variations and would tend to be neutral with respect to the current relative fiscal importance of State and local governments in each State.

– In order to provide local flexibility, each State is authorized to develop an alternative distribution plan, working with its local governments.

Fourth, administrative requirements are kept to a minimum. Each State will meet simple reporting and accounting requirements.

While it is not possible to specify for what functions these federally shared funds will provide—the purpose of this program being to leave such allocation decisions up to the recipient units of government—an analysis of existing State and local budgets can provide substantial clues. Thus, one can reasonably expect that education, which consistently takes over two-fifths of all State and local general revenues, will be the major beneficiary of these new funds. Another possible area for employment of shared funds, one most consistent with the spirit of this program, would be for intergovernmental cooperation efforts.

This proposal marks a turning point in Federal-State relations, the beginning of decentralization of governmental power, the restoration of a rightful balance between the State capitals and the national capital.

Our ultimate purposes are many: to restore to the States their proper rights and roles in the federal system with a new emphasis on and help for local responsiveness; to provide both the encouragement and the necessary resources for local and State officials to exercise leadership in solving their own problems; to narrow the distance between people and the government agencies dealing with their problems; to restore strength and vigor to local and State governments; to shift the balance of political power away from Washington and back to the country and the people.

This tax-sharing proposal was pledged in the campaign; it has long been a part of the platform of many men in my own political party—and men in the other party as well. It is integrally related to the national welfare reform. Through these twin approaches we hope to relieve the fiscal crisis of the hard-pressed State and local governments and to assist millions of Americans out of poverty and into productivity.

August 13, 1969

The Consequences of Florida's Suitable Home Law

A Study of Ineffective Intervention

Roland Chilton

Sharp criticism has often been aimed at the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)program. Much of the criticism has suggested that the parents of many if not most AFDC children are unworthy of help because they are irresponsible, dishonest, and immoral.[1] Through State legislative action has accompanied or followed public criticism, much of the restrictive legislation has been prompted by budgetary and racial considerations independent of public criticism.[2]

Regardless of motivation, the AFDC program will very likely continue to attract criticism. If the experience of recent years is an indication of the direction the opposition to public assistance will take, attacks on current programs will be based not on fact but on the assumption that AFDC parents are undeserving of public assistance because of their conduct. The changes suggested by critics will probably be directed at reducing the cost of welfare by limiting access to the program through legislative or administrative rules and regulations.

Dr. Chilton is associate professor of sociology and research in the Institute for Social Research at Florida State University.

The findings and conclusions in this article are based on a final report of the study, "The Consequences of a State Suitable Home Law for ADC Families in Florida," conducted with a grant (No. 155) from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants program. The project was directed by Professor Lewis M. Killian.

Distinct "suitable home" policies can be traced to developments, primarily in the South, between 1950 and 1960.[3] Beginning with "substitute parent" legislation in South Carolina intended to make the "man in the house" legally responsible for the support of his "stepchildren," several Southern States moved through a series of laws culminating in the "suitable home law" of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. Although in 1952 Georgia public assistance officials set a policy holding that the birth of a child out-of-wedlock raised the question of the existence of a substitute father and of the suitability of the home, Mississippi passed the first formal legislation using the birth of a child out-of-wedlock as evidence of unacceptable conduct. By 1960 several other States had enacted similar laws limiting public assistance to children in "suitable homes."

So far, most systematic examinations of these laws and regulations have focused on their logic or legality. The study on which this article is based examined the consequences of a "suitable home law" for some of the families it affected. Its central question involved the extent to which the loss of assistance, as a result of the legislation, decreased "illegitimacy" and "discouraged" matriarchal family life.[4]

Florida's "suitable home" law

In 1959 Florida amended the statutes governing eligibility for AFDC to specify that assistance should be granted to any dependent child living in a "suitable home" and that the State Board of Public Welfare should evaluate the suitability of the home when determining eligibility. The amendment lists seven "conditions" any one of which could make the home "unsuitable."[5] Most concern the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children, but the mother's "having an illegitimate child after receiving a welfare payment" is also presented as a "condition" making the home "unsuitable"[5] and is the crux of the amendment. Other conditions include such acts by the parents as extramarital sex activity—whether or nor it results in the birth of a child—and repeated convictions for disorderly conduct. In addition, the law recommends that the Department of Public Welfare try to improve the "conditions" of an "unsuitable home." If the effort fails, the children are to be placed by voluntary or court action in "suitable homes" with relatives or other persons.

The threat of placement and the Department's ruling that its responsibility for the suitability of a home (as defined by the law) ends when the mother withdraws from the program, gave the law force and made it a mechanism for discriminatory social control.[6] Rather than risk the loss of their children, several thousand mothers withdrew from AFDC between 1959 and 1961 when their homes were questioned for suitability.

Whatever the intent, the law resulted in the loss of assistance to over 7,000 families with more than

30,000 children during its first 2 years of operation. In most cases the children affected were living in homes meeting all AFDC eligibility requirements except "suitability." The homes were considered "unsuitable" because one or more children had been born out-of-wedlock, or the mother's conduct, as reported by the family caseworker, was not "acceptable."[7] In effect, assistance funds were used to censure the previous conduct and to control the future conduct of mothers in families needing public assistance.

The study method

The study was possible because case records were compiled and kept by the State Review Team, a body set up in the Department of Public Welfare to examine homes for "suitability."[8] The Team kept files on about 18,000 of the homes questioned under the law and on another 1,800 in which the mother withdrew from the program after questioning but before a Team decision about suitability. From these lists, a representative sample of mothers was selected for interviewing: mothers in "suitable homes," mothers in homes placed on trial, and mothers in "unsuitable homes"—generally homes that had lost assistance.[9] The study also included a group of mothers receiving AFDC shortly before the interviews as a sample of active cases. A total of 1,610 respondents were interviewed in all sections of the State during 1964 and 1965. The analysis of information from the interviews centered on answers to specific questions and on comparisons of answers given by mothers in specific categories.

Findings and conclusions

In general, the results of the analysis suggest these conclusions:

- The economy provided by suitability practices is questionnable.
- Changes in "immoral" sexual conduct were probably minimal.
- Views about boyfriends and sex were apparently unaffected by the law.
- An increase in the availability of information about contraceptives would probably have more effectively lowered the number of additional children born to the women in the sample than the attempt to control their conduct by discontinuing or threatening to discontinue assistance.

Estimates of the amount of money saved through the "suitable home law" are based on a projection of the trend in the number of AFDC children in Florida for the 6 years preceding the enactment of the law and on a comparison with the trend for the United States for the same years. Assuming that percentage increases over 1955 in the number of children in Florida's AFDC program would have paralleled similar increases in the United States and that the average amount of assistance per child per year would have remained at about $240, the savings that might have accrued to the State would have been about $1 million a year and the savings to the Federal Government, another $4 million a year.

As to actual per capita expenditures, the total State and Federal expenditures dropped from $4.15 per resident to $3.38 in 1961 and remained at about $3.50 for the years 1961-66. However, this reduction does not mean the law achieved a corresponding reduction in dependency. In fact, if continuing dependency is defined as receipt of assistance, the interview information suggests that 42 percent of the children whose homes were classified as "unsuitable" were still dependent at the time of the interviews. And, if the children of women not receiving assistance payments but with incomes under $40 a week are classified as dependent, the number of children still dependent in 1962 rises sharply (table 1).

The extent to which Florida's reduction of AFDC expenditures represents actual savings depends on the extent to which the reduction increased the cost of other State and county services. Such costs are speculative, of course. But, if the law did increase the number of undernourished, undereducated, or unsupervised children, it did not result in sound economy.

We have, however, much clearer answers to questions about the effect of the law on the conduct of AFDC mothers. The law created this situation: women who had not borne a child out-of-wedlock and who did not disclose information about their sex lives to caseworkers were in a better position to be considered as having "suitable homes" than those who were less fortunate or less discreet. An examination of the ages of the women in "suitable homes" and of the respondents' statements about use of contraceptives suggests this very clearly.

Of the women 50 years of age or over, 64 percent had "suitable homes." Of the women under 30, only 25 percent had homes classified as "suitable" (table 2). The larger proportion of older women in "suitable homes" suggests that an unexpected consequence of the law was the continued provision of assistance to older women for whom the question of sexual morality as expressed in the birth of an out-of-wedlock child was less relevant. Therefore, comparisons of answers to questions about sexual activity must take into account the ages of the women interviewed.

Among other questions about sexual experience, the respondents were asked whether they were pregnant or were using some form of birth control. Because answers of "yes" to either question could be taken as indication of sexual activity, these questions provided important indications of the effect of the law on sexual conduct.[10]

Table 1. Estimate of the extent of dependency at the time of interview for 3, 894 minor children whose homes were found unsuitable

Dependency estimate	Basis for classification as unsuitable			
	Card file only[1]	Self-report only[2]	Both card file and self-report	Total
Dependent				
Public assistance	822(46)	201(43)	625(38)	1,648(42)
No public assistance, no husband, pay under $25 a week	286(16)	114(24)	371(23)	771(20)
Total number of dependent children	1,108(62)	315(67)	996(61)	2,419(62)
Not dependent				
Husband	271(15)	34(7)	157(10)	462(12)
Common law husband	102(6)	29(6)	149(9)	280(7)
Pay $25-$39 a week, no husband	226(13)	61(13)	266(16)	553(14)
Pay over $40 a week, no husband	75(4)	34(7)	71(4)	180(5)
Total number of children not dependent	674(38)	158(33)	643(39)	1,475(38)
Total number of minor children in "unsuitable" homes	1,782(100)	473(100)	1,639(100)	3,894(100)

[1] *Dispositions by the Department of Public Welfare of trial, placement, court referral, and unsuitable are included.* [2] *Answers to the question about the reason given for discontinuing related to birth out-of-wedlock or promiscuity were used to classify these mothers as unsuitable.*

Table 2. Age of respondent, by suitability classification

Suitability classification	Age				
	Under 30	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 and over	Total
Unsuitable and trial[1]	270 (75)	455 (73)	242 (62)	83 (36)	1,050 (66)
Suitable, active, and other[2]	89 (25)	171 (27)	147 (38)	150 (64)	557 (34)
Total	359 (100)	626 (100)	389 (100)	233 (100)	1,607(100)

[1] *Includes 696 cases of homes classified as "unsuitable" (age missing for three women), 281 cases where the recipients withdrew because of the suitability law, and 73 homes classified as unsuitable but assistance continued for a trial period.* [2] *Includes 201 homes found suitable, 331 cases selected from a list of recipients for May 1964, and 25 mothers who withdrew for reasons other than suitability.*

To the extent that the answers to these questions are indicative of the proportion of women who were having sexual relations with men not their husbands, it appears that the "suitable home law" did not effectively reduce illicit sexual relations. Of the women in "unsuitable homes," 37 percent were willing to report that they were using contraceptives or were pregnant though they were not living with their husbands.[11] For women living in "suitable homes," the percent is about 19. In addition, 34 percent of all women living with their husbands answered "yes" to one of these questions.

Although answers to these questions probably understate the amount of illicit sex relations, they do provide some indication of the sexual conduct of women whom the law was intended to reach. There is no way of knowing what their answers would have been before the law was passed, but it is apparent the law did not repress sexual activity.

Information about the number of children born out-of-wedlock to each woman provided a practical way to estimate the effect of the law on sexual conduct. Each mother was asked whether she was married to the father of each of her children at the time she became pregnant. The information obtained was checked against the Department's file on women whose AFDC grants were discontinued or whose suitability was questioned and as an indication that the right woman had been contacted. The information also allowed a comparison of the number of children born out-of-wedlock before and after the law was passed. The assumption was that less sexual activity should have resulted in fewer children under 6 than children between 6 and 12 born out-of-wedlock.[12] But no great difference appeared. Table 3 indicates that women in the sample who

Table 3. Number of children born out-of-wedlock under 6 years old and between 6 and 12, reported by 953 respondents, by age of respondent

Age of Respondent	Number of respondents	Number pregnant no husband	Number of out-of-wedlock children under 13, by age				
			Under 1	1-5	Total under 6	6-12	Total under 13
20-24	91	6	19	108	133(72)	52(28)	185(100)
25-29	247	13	33	282	328(49)	339(51)	667(100)
30-34	334	14	41	302	357(44)	447(56)	804(100)
35-39	281	10	16	203	229(40)	341(60)	570(100)
Total	953	43	109	895	1,047(47)	1,179(53)	2,226(100)

were over 19 and under 40 reported having 1,179 children, age 12, born out-of-wedlock, and 1,004 children under 6 born out-of-wedlock. Also, 43 reported they were pregnant by men not their legal husbands.

Nor was the law more successful in controlling the conduct of the women whose assistance was discontinued. As table 4 indicates, 41 percent of out-of-wedlock children under 6 were living with mothers who reported that their assistance was discontinued for "unsuitability." Roughly 30 percent of these children were living with mothers whose homes were found "unsuitable" but whose assistance had not been cut off. Another 29 percent were living in homes that had never been questioned. The over-representation of women whose assistance had been discontinued among mothers of out-of-wedlock children under 6 years of age suggests that discontinuing assistance was not successful in discouraging the birth of additional out-of-wedlock dependent children. The effect of the selection factor that brought about the loss of assistance again appears. About 45 percent of the out-of-wedlock children, age 6-12, were living with mothers whose homes had been classified as "unsuitable" and whose assistance had been discontinued. This is slightly higher than the 41 percent of the out-of-wedlock children under 6 living with mothers in that category. Both percentages reflect the fact that women were in this category because they had children born out-of-wedlock. Table 4 suggests they did not stop having children after they lost assistance.

Table 4. Number of children born out-of wedlock, by age of children, age of respondents, and suitability classification

Age of respondent	Number of children born out-of-wedlock under 6 years of age			
	Unsuitable discontinued[1]	Unsuitable continued	Suitable	Total
20-24	27(21)	54(43)	46(36)	127(100)
25-29	112(35)	88(28)	115(37)	315(100)
30-34	154(45)	110(32)	79(23)	343(100)
35-39	122(56)	51(23)	46(21)	219(100)
Total	415(41)	303(30)	286(29)	1,004(100)
	Number of children born out-of-wedlock 6-12 years of age			
	Unsuitable discontinued	Unsuitable continued	Suitable	Total
20-24	12(23)	23(44)	17(33)	52(100)
25-29	119(31)	104(31)	116(34)	339(100)
30-34	209(47)	141(31)	97(22)	447(100)
35-39	193(57)	72(21)	76(22)	341(100)
Total	533(45)	340(29)	306(26)	1,179(100)

[1] *Includes those whose homes were classified as "unsuitable" and who reported loss of assistance for reasons related to suitability.* [2] *Includes those whose homes were classified as "unsuitable" but who reported no loss of assistance for reasons related to suitability.*

Indeed, the percentage of children under 6 living with mothers in each age and suitability group is similar to the percentage of children, age 6-12, in each age and suitability category. Thus, when the mothers' ages were considered, the proportion of children living with mothers in each category was roughly the same whether they were born before or after the suitable home law was passed.

The number of children born after the Review Team had finished its work differed slightly. Information concerning this matter was obtained

by comparing the names and ages of the children reported to the interviewers with the names and ages of the children listed in the homes the Team questioned. This comparison provided these findings: of the 694 women in "unsuitable homes," 51 percent had one or more children after a final Team decision (table 5). Of the women whose homes were put "on trial," about 25 percent had one or more "new" children. And about 14 percent of the women in "suitable homes" had children born after the decision. The lower percentage of mothers in the "suitable" category probably indicates that public assistance workers and administrators were able to screen out recipients likely to have more out-of-wedlock children fairly well. It may, therefore, appear that the law helped reduce the number of out-of-wedlock births. However, if the women who dropped out continued to have "new" children, as did half of the women interviewed in "unsuitable homes," the procedure was really a redefinition of the persons to be served and did not prevent additional out-of-wedlock births.

As for stabilizing the home, the law seemed not to have a notable effect. Of the 1,610 women interviewed, 313 indicated that they had married and were living with their husbands since the law was passed. Another 79 said they were living in a common law relationship, but only those women who said they were legally married were classified as having stable marriages. To find out how many of the 313 had married as a result of the law, we had to take into account those women who were married before 1960 and those who gave marriage as the reason for the discontinuance of the AFDC grant. Of the 313 married at the time of the interview, 151 had been married after 1959; 155 before.[13] However, 28 of these marriages occurred before assistance was discontinued and marriage was given as the reason for discontinuance. Another 48 said they had not been "cut off," eight said no reason was given for discontinuance, and 30 said assistance was discontinued because it was no longer needed.[14]

The exact number of marriages that may be attributed directly to the operation of the law is, of course, impossible to ascertain. It is reasonable to assume that a certain number of marriages by women whose homes were found unsuitable would have occurred regardless of the finding. However, the suitable home law could not be said to have produced a sizable number of stable marriages. Apparently, it was necessary to discontinue assistance to about 9,000 families to produce somewhere between 450 to 1,500 marriages. It is very unlikely the law could have produced more than this number, and very likely the number directly attributable to the law was much smaller.

Another 5 percent of the mothers reported they took boyfriends or established a nonlegal union when their assistance was discontinued.[15] When applied to the number whose assistance was discontinued or who withdrew because of the law, this percentage indicates that from 220 to 400 nonlegal unions may be attributable to the effects of the law.

The answers to questions such as "What did you do to make up for the check you stopped getting from ADC?" and "What difference did it make in the way you lived when your ADC check was cut off?" provide some indication of the economic consequences of the loss of AFDC. About 19 percent of those who lost their assistance said it made no difference; 63 percent said it made some difference; and 18 percent said it made a "lot" of difference. The least effect was felt in the families where the mother had married or had entered into a common law relation. It had the greatest effect on the families where mothers were forced to seek employment.

For the 683 respondents who said loss of assistance made a difference, some mentioned falling behind in the payment of bills; others, less money for food, clothing, and school supplies; 2 percent said they had to

Table 5. Number of children born to 985 respondents after their files were closed by the State Review Team

Suitability classification	Number of children			
	None	One	Two or more	Total
Unsuitable[1]	341(49)	170(25)	183(26)	694(100)
Trial[2]	53(75)	11(15)	7(10)	71(100)
Suitable[3]	167(86)	24(12)	4(2)	195(100)
Other[4]	20(80)	3(12)	2(8)	25(100)
Total	581(59)	208(21)	196(20)	[5] 985(100)

[1] Cases of "unsuitable" homes. [2] Home classified as "unsuitable" but assistance continued for trial period. [3] Home found suitable. [4] Includes women whose assistance was discontinued for reasons other than suitability. [5] Number of children missing for 10 respondents.

move to other housing. About 37 percent mentioned combinations of these. For at least a fourth of those whose assistance was discontinued, economic hardships increased. These mothers also had to spend more time at work, with the result that they had less time to care for and train their children.

However, one potential consequence of the law did not materialize: relatively fewer children were taken from their mothers than might have been expected. The nine women who said they gave up their children in response to the loss of assistance were only about 1 percent of the women in the sample whose assistance had been discontinued. Perhaps another 1 percent of the children were removed from their homes by court action. Most of the children in "unsuitable" homes were still living with their mothers at the time of the study.

In addition to the information discussed above, the study provided answers to questions about the women's feelings concerning their first and last pregnancies, what they were doing to avoid pregnancy, and their desire to have additional children. Their answers suggest that most of them did not want to have as many children as they had, though there were many indications that the children were loved and wanted after they were born. Most of the women did not have information about effective birth control methods and others were apparently indifferent to the probable consequences of sexual activity, perhaps because they had been very young when they started dating and having sexual experience.

Discussion

The information gathered by this study from interviews conducted in 1964 and 1965 suggests that legislation of this type may be among the least effective methods of social control. The law, though administered constructively and conscientiously by the Department of Public Welfare for at least 18 months, apparently did not result in any large number of stable, independent, two-parent families. It did not noticeably reduce the number of out-of-wedlock children, nor did it discourage illicit sexual relations by the women whose assistance was discontinued or even by those whose assistance was not cut off.

The practical effect of the law was to remove from the AFDC roles for different lengths of time a large number of children who were otherwise eligible. In some cases the result for the families was severe. At the time the study was conducted, the homes were no more "suitable" than they were when the law was passed. Instead of accomplishing its purpose, the law set up an additional eligibility requirement that could not be administered fairly and caused children to be treated differently for reasons outside their need as dependent children, thus negating the purpose of the AFDC program.

There are, however, legislative and policy alternatives to the problems of rising AFDC caseloads and the continuing adverse consequences of poverty, including these:

- Direct money payments such as a guaranteed annual income or a negative income tax to bring all families up to a subsistence level.
- A children's allowance to all families based on the number of children in the family.
- Free family planning information available on request to all public assistance recipients.
- Adequate social service programs such as day-care centers, nursery schools, and after-school recreation and study programs readily accessible to all AFDC children whose mothers want to work outside the home.

Any of these suggested programs, if put into effect, might increase the possibility that AFDC children could rise above the poverty in which more than 26 million Americans are now trapped. However, if future attacks on public welfare programs produce similar attempts to control sexual conduct and shape family life through legislation, the experience of Florida's AFDC recipients and public assistance officials suggests that the results will not be effective social control but merely additional unnecessary hardship for the poorest people in the Nation.

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[1] *See Alvin L. Schorr, "Problems in the ADC Program,"* Social Work, *Apr. 1960, pp. 3-15, and "ADC—What Direction,"* Child Welfare, *Feb. 1962, pp. 72-78. For an openly hostile article, see Charles Stevenson, "Children Without Fathers: The Shocking Truth About the ADC Program,"* Reader's Digest, *Nov. 1961, pp. 72-80. For a less critical article, see Leonard Gross, "Are We Paying an Illegitimacy Bonus?"* Saturday Evening Post, *Jan. 30, 1960, p. 30.*

[2] *For a discussion of the role of race in the development of social control legislation, see Julius Paul, "The Return of Punitive Sterilization Proposals: Current Attacks on Illegitimacy and the AFDC Program,"* Law and Society Review, *Aug. 1968, pp. 77-106.*

[3] *For a detailed discussion of suitable home policies in the United States, see Winifred Bell,* Aid to Dependent Children, *New York, Columbia University Press, 1965.*

[4] *The term* matriarchal family life *is used loosely here, as it is in some public assistance publications, to refer to female-centered, one-parent families.*

[5] *Florida Statutes (1965), Sec. 409.18.*

[6] *The staff felt that the law precluded them from continuing to work with these families. Their decision to keep records of such cases and their request for an investigation on the effect of the law indicates their concern for the welfare of the families involved.*

[7] *In practice, an "illegitimate" child was taken to mean any child not fathered by a woman's legal husband, including children born from common law marriages, unless the marriage was registered as provided by law.*

[8] *The Department of Public Welfare set up the Review Team to decide on the "suitability" of homes considered ques-*

tionable by local welfare workers to take advantage of the staff, to make record-keeping easier, and to keep arbitrary and prejudicial judgments at a minimum.

[9] *The preservation of these records reflected the concern of the Department for dependent children even when they ceased to be active cases. Without these lists and the cooperation of the Department, the study would not have been possible.*

[10] *An affirmative answer did not necessarily mean illicit relations because 19 percent of the women were married and living with their legal husbands. However, 80 percent of the women who said they were practicing birth control or were pregnant were either single or living in common law relationships. The 41 common law marriages are included in the total because the children of such unions are classified as "illegitimate" by the Department of Public Welfare.*

[11] *A total of 772 women either had homes designated as "unsuitable" or withdrew because of the law. Of them, 286 who said they were living alone or in a common law relationship reported using contraceptives.*

[12] *It would, of course, be naive to assume that the number of out-of-wedlock children is a sufficient indication of fewer extramarital sexual unions because of the obvious importance of contraceptives in the prevention of pregnancy. There might be substantially fewer out-of-wedlock children after passage of the law because of increased use of contraceptives without a decrease in extramarital sexual unions. However, the answers to questions about contraceptive practices indicated how seldom these mothers used contraceptives or how little they knew about them. With this in mind, the comparison seems acceptable.*

[13] *The year of marriage was not obtained in seven interviews.*

[14] *This procedure for estimating the number of marriages occurring before or after passage of the law provides only a rough approximation of the number occurring after discontinuance of assistance because some respondents did not lose assistance until 1960 or 1961.*

[15] *Responses to a question about their action after loss of assistance suggested that 8 percent of all those whose assistance was discontinued married to make up for the lost payment, in addition to the 5 percent who entered into nonlegal unions.*

RESEARCH NOTES

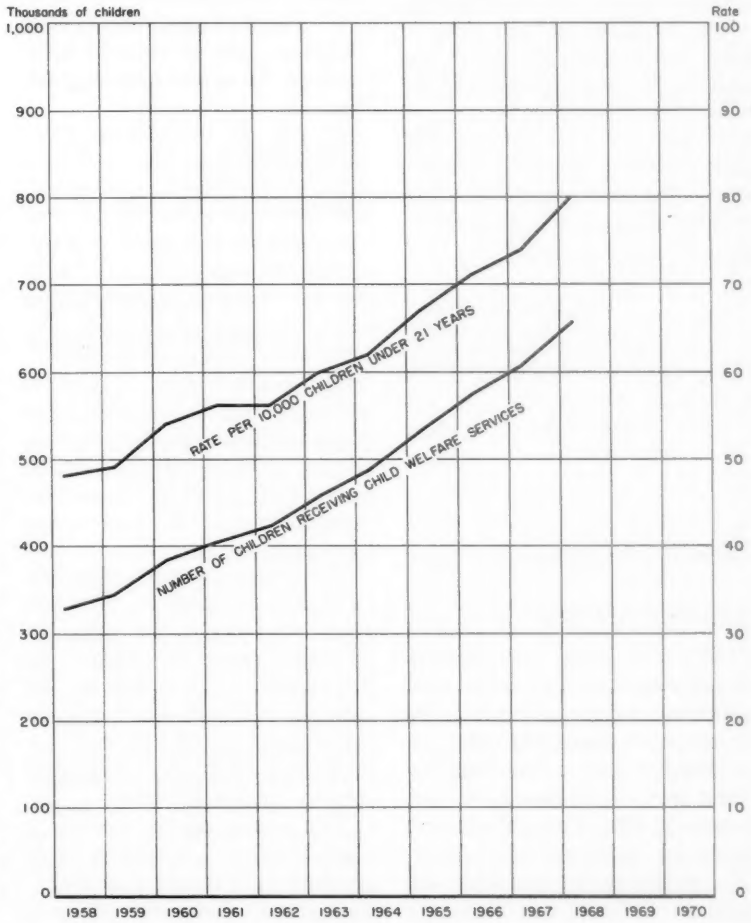
Child Welfare Services

March 1968

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES were being provided to about 656,000 children by State and local public welfare agencies on March 31, 1968. The number had risen over the preceding year: the rate of service on March 31, 1968, was 80 children per 10,000 under age 21 in the U.S. population, as compared with 74 per 10,000 on March 31, 1967. About 219,000 children were being served by voluntary nonprofit agencies on March 31, 1968. The unduplicated number of different children being served by public and voluntary agencies and institutions combined was about 824,000 children, or 101 per 10,000 under age 21. Of them, roughly 73 percent were being served by public welfare agencies or institutions only, 20 percent by voluntary agencies or institutions only, and 7 percent by both public and voluntary agencies or institutions.

As had been true for several years, nearly half the children being served by public welfare agencies on March 31,1968, were living with parents or

Children receiving child welfare services from public welfare agencies, March 31, 1958, to March 31, 1968



other relatives, a third were in foster family homes, about 10 percent in institutions, and 7 percent in adoptive homes.

For the 322,000 children living at home or with relatives at the end of March 1968, child welfare agencies were providing services to help parents or relatives cope with such problems as child neglect, mental retardation, or delinquency. Agencies were providing homemaker and day-care services to supplement parental care to some of these families. During calendar year 1967, public child welfare agencies provided homemaker services for about 50,000 children and day care in day-care centers or family day-care homes for 34,500.

About 282,000 children were in foster care in March 1968, including both foster family homes and all types of institutions; three-fourths of them were in foster homes. For about 55,800, or 20 percent, a public agency was purchasing institutional or foster family care from a voluntary child welfare agency.

HANNAH M. ADAMS
Research Analyst
National Center
for Social Statistics

Operation Social Security Alert

A Youth Opportunity Project

RESIDENTS of one inner city area of Baltimore responded freely when questioned about social security by young people during Operation Social Security Alert, a youth opportunity project conducted in the summer of 1968. During the project, the young people gathered information valuable to the Social Security Administration (SSA) and, in the process, gained experience in communicating with other people, particularly with people living in the inner city.

Conducted by the SSA with the cooperation of Baltimore's Community Action Agency, Operation Social Security Alert had these aims: to determine what inner city residents knew about the broad general principles of social security, to reach persons eligible for but not receiving social security benefits, to give the young people a socializing experience, and to determine whether the young people could be trained to communicate carefully prescribed information about social security to inner city residents. The project ran from July 8 through August 23, 1968, at a cost of about $10,200, nearly all for salaries and transportation.

Of the 10 participating young people, three were white and seven were Negro; four were girls and six were boys. Before starting the interviews, they received instructions concerning the basic principles of social security and the purpose of the project and were trained in interviewing methods through role-playing.

The area studied covers 95 blocks of East Baltimore, a residential area of predominantly deprived Negroes. Family income in the area ranged from $2,500 to $5,000 a year, and most residents lacked education and training.

The community was prepared for the project through flyers left at each household a day or two before the interviews began. In addition, the Community Action Agency and other local organizations gave the project publicity through announcements at their meetings and poster displays at public gatherings.

The young people worked in teams of two by sex and race, as the composition of the group permitted. Each team conducted about 16 interviews a day during the 6 weeks of interviewing. They visited 2,825 households and completed 1,607 interviews. Only 196 persons refused to be interviewed. During the interviews, 963 persons said they had heard about the project; of them 915 identified the flyer as the source of information.

The data gathered indicate that these inner city residents had little knowledge of social security. When asked what *social security* meant to them, about 33 percent said *old age* or *retirement*; less than 8 percent, *disability*; less than 6 percent, *death* or *survivors' benefits*; and less than 2 percent, *Medicare*. When asked why they might get in touch with their Social Security office, 160 persons said to discuss questions about *survivors' benefits;* 156, *disability*. Only 219 said *retirement* or *old age* (see table). The findings show that the persons who had information about such related matter as how social security credits are earned and where the district office was located knew more about benefits than the others.

To avoid missing any persons eligible for benefits, the young people made broad referrals. This policy led to the referral of some persons already receiving benefits, some who were ineligible, and some who would have reached the SSA office on their own.

The information the young people passed on was kept general. They did not go into such matters as the use of social security numbers, the significance of earnings records, the duties of employers, and post-adjudication rights and responsibilities. To furnish information about the four occasions people might have to go to the district office (when a person gets his first job, after a death in the family, when a member of the family is disabled, and when approaching retirement), the interviewers used the

Level of knowledge about social security: responses of 1,697 residents of an inner city area of East Baltimore to questions about social security, Summer 1968, Operation Social Security Alert

Question	Number of respondents				Total number of mentions
	Retirement	Disability	Death or survivors' benefits	Medicare	
What do you think when you hear "social security"?	538	117	92	21	[1] 768
For what reasons would you go to the Social Security office?	219	156	169	25	[1] 569

[1] *Includes duplicate answers.*

pamphlet *Facts You Should Know,* an SSA publication.

Operation Social Security Alert seems to have been successful in bringing program information to the inner city and in providing practical work experience for the young participants. The young people agreed that face-to-face communication is the best way to break down the communication barrier between inner city residents and social service agencies. Many of the respondents told the young people that the interviews had changed their attitude toward the Federal Government: after their discussions with the young people they felt that the Federal Government cared enough to bring its services to their doorsteps. The high degree of response shows that these inner city residents were willing to listen to what the young people had to say.

The findings of the project seem to indicate that knowledge of social security was limited among the people in the area studied and that, despite general lack of information, nearly all of the persons who were eligible for benefits were receiving them. These findings suggest that other studies are needed—studies to determine how people learn about eligibility and to determine whether these channels may be used to bring information about other matters to the attention of inner city residents.

ANDREW HOFER
Information Specialist
Office of Information
Social Security Administration

AFDC Families and Higher Money Payments

A GRANT closer to meeting the minimum needs of the family than the standard State grant favorably influenced the effectiveness of an aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program, and the effectiveness of the grant was increased when the family was also served by an experienced caseworker. These are the major conclusions of a recent study conducted by the Baltimore County (Md.) Department of Social Services to compare the effectiveness and cost of standard grants (as established by the State) with larger grants (as required to meet minimum family needs) and the services of an experienced worker with those of a new worker. The study covered 6 months of regular service to 150 families, selected at random from the department's caseload.

The 150 families were divided into two groups. The first received the regular State grant (on the average, $1,987 a year); the second, a grant adequate to their minimum needs (on the average, $3,400 a year). Within the groups, about half were served by experienced workers (4 or more years of experience); the others by new workers (less than a year's experience). The study data concerned housing and living conditions, money management, homemaking, attitude toward employment, health and health practices, morale, and participation in social and community activities.

Although the analysis of the data, by an independent research agency, yielded few statistically significant results, the consistency of the result directions and other findings that were nearly significant led to the major conclusions. Two findings were statistically significant: recipients in the families receiving larger grants and the services of a new worker were managing their money better at the end of 6 months, and the families receiving larger grants and the services of experienced workers reported improvements in health.

The least costly method was the regular grant and the services of an experienced worker; the most costly, the larger grant and the services of an experienced worker. The largest part of the program cost was the AFDC grants, which amounted to $67.75 a family monthly, or $18.43 a person, more than the standard grant. The total cost to the agency for all kinds of grants and services during the 6 months was $1,005 more a family for those receiving the larger grants.

The time involved for the recipients in contacts with the agency was about the same for all except those

receiving larger grants and the service of an experienced worker. Here, the difference stood out in contrast. For those receiving larger grants and the services of an experienced worker, the average number of hours involved with the agency was 341.2 per family. For the other groups, it was 296.6 hours on the average per family.

In several ways the recipients who received standard grants did not fare so well as those who received the larger grants. Some had gone without food for a day or longer during the 6 months. Few could manage on the money they received from the grant, and they worried extensively about money. They had little motive for improving the appearance of their homes. Their morale was low; they had few contacts with relatives, friends, or members of their communities. They did not reflect a sense of well-being, self-respect, or readiness to take part in community life. But there was no indication that their children were hungry or involved in delinquency or that they themselves had resorted to crime after the assistance began.

IRENE OLSON
Director
Baltimore County
Department of Social Services

Book NOTES

Toward an Effective Family Service

Report of the Committee on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, *presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, and the Minister of Health, by Command of Her Majesty, July 1968, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England, July 1968, 370 pp., about $4.*

IT IS BECOMING a truism of American life that commissions come and go but the problems they examine remain and grow. For all the public furor they stirred, the McCone, Kerner, and Walker reports have all been filed away like works of fiction, but the riots, racism, violence, and social injustice to which they speak are flourishing and the actions that would make their recommendations more than paper plans remain undone. Perhaps other countries suffer from the same inability to move on recommendations that might solve serious, often explosive, problems; for the good of society, let us hope not. After reading *Report of the Committee on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services,* a publication issued by the British Government last year, I hope the English will not let the excellent recommendations of this commission report die from want of action.

Unlike U.S. blue-ribbon commissions, which are often appointed in the emotional aftermath of a national catastrophe, the Committee on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, known as the Seebohm Committee after its chairman, was appointed because of official concern with the rise in juvenile delinquency rates and the need to concentrate social resources on the family unit to work toward the prevention of juvenile offenses. The appointment also followed the publication of a White Paper, "The Child, the Family, and the Youthful Offender," recommending the establishment of an independent committee to examine the problem of juvenile delinquency.

According to the Seebohm report, the problem in England is one of a divided social welfare system in which five separate departments—children, welfare, health, education, and housing—serve the same general population. The roots of the situation can be traced to the breakup of the English Poor Law system in the early years of the 20th Century, and to the uneven development of the different social services. Originally, the Poor Law dealt with all English subjects; however, gradually, the government recognized and accepted the need to offer special services to certain groups of people—children, the elderly, and the handicapped—that could not be handled within the purview of the all-purpose Poor Law system. This recognition led to the separation of the various social services. In addition, each service has enlisted a different amount of public sympathy and support, and this fact has added to their erratic development.

Given this situation, Parliament's mandate to the Seebohm Committee was "to review the organization and responsibilities of the local authority personal social services in England and Wales and to consider what changes are necessary to serve an effective family service." These "local authorities" are analogous to our county health and welfare departments; however, a separate organization, the National Assistance Board, handles the money payments.

The Committee's analysis is noteworthy for its comprehensive, factual, and objective treatment of the problem. Given the many inherent complexities of separate departments, it would not have been too surprising if it had merely flirted with all the existent organizational, financial, and policy issues. Instead, it engaged them fully and produced a thoughtful report.

Data were collected by questionnaires mailed to heads of agencies and other relevant persons; by personal interviews with 380 persons; and by visits to both rural and urban departments, which together served 7.8 million persons. The Committee also obtained the opinion of the general public through the public press (an unusual method that might be tried in this country).

Their analysis begins by exploring inadequacies in the amount, quality, and range of social services available; the lack of coordination among agencies; the inaccessibility of services; and the inability of departments to adapt their services to changing urban and rural conditions. At the time of the report, the underlying causes postulated for these surface deficiencies were lack of sufficient resources, namely, money and trained workers; inadequate knowledge about social problems; and divided responsibilities among the five departments, a situation that often caused difficult cases to fall through organizational cracks.

The Committee considered all reasonable options to the present system, including these:

Maintaining the present structure but setting up machinery for insuring coordination among departments to make them more effective.

Establishing two social service departments—one for children and families and one for handicapped adults and the elderly.

Developing a social casework department uniting all social workers under one professional director, which would extend social work services to all other departments.

Reducing the five existing departments to two, health and education, and dividing responsibilities and resources between them.

After examining these and other options, the Committee concluded that a *single* social service department would be the most effective and efficient solution. It recommended, in essence, the establishment of one social welfare department to provide to all citizens a system of free, family-centered, community-based services, including "public and child welfare, educational welfare, child guidance services, the home help services, mental health social work services, day nurseries and housing services related to social welfare." It was interesting to discover that English welfarism has contained, over the years, certain social service problems that also plague American social workers, problems such as overcoming the stigma attached to the use of public assistance and the lack of information concerning how to find and use social services. These conditions have rendered services almost inaccessible to potential users in both countries. (One solution to the problem of "stigma" being considered in the United States is the family assistance system, which may help remove the image of "charity" from public assistance by including the working poor among the persons receiving public aid.)

The report also contains other informative chapters on each of the different services to be included in the new department; a time schedule for putting the proposals into effect; a section on the need for specialization and training in social work; and a chapter on community involvement and research. The report emphasizes the importance of citizen participation in the planning and delivery of services and the necessity of establishing ways of working cooperatively with the voluntary sector.

The case the report builds for research is airtight: research represents "one important insurance against complacency and stagnation." Committee members conceived of research units at both the local and central (or headquarters) levels whose main task would be the collection and dissemination of data to improve social planning. Social research should be a permanent operation of a social service department because "social planning is an illusion without adequate facts; and the adequacy of services mere speculation without evaluation."

The report is eminently readable, factual, clear, and concise and has an excellent concluding summary. Its thoughtful analysis of the problems inherent in the delivery of social services makes it must reading for social workers, social researchers, and social planners alike; and its humane, reasonable approach to the problems and needs of people makes it must reading for all persons interested in the field of social welfare.

MARILYN SULLIVAN
Social Worker
Intramural Research Division

New Publications

U.S. Government

Publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on orders of 100 or more). Payment must accompany order. Single copies of publications for which no prices are listed are available from the issuing agency.

Social and Rehabilitation Service

Handle yourself with care. Administration on Aging. 1969, 20 pp., 30 cents. Describes home hazards and simple precautions against them; addressed to the elderly but applicable to any age.

Legal bibliography for juvenile and family courts, supplement 2, 1968, by William H. Sheridan and Alice B. Freer. U.S. Children's Bureau. 1969, 38 pp., 50 cents.

Medicaid–Medicare: which is which? Medical Services Administration. 1969, 26 pp., 25 cents; 100 copies, $15. A handbook describing the differences between the two programs and typical costs and services of each.

Non-Government

Inquiries and orders should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

Area Development Projects–Research Monographs II. United Community Services, 1625 W. Eighth Ave., Vancouver 9, B.C. 1969, 72 pp., $2.75. Contents include: *Family disorganization and family development,* by L.I. Bell and B.R. Levens; *A Q-sort study of family centered casework performance,* by W.D. MacGregor; and *A client evaluation,* by L.I. Bell.

Beyond racism: building an open society, by Whitney M. Young, Jr. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10036. 1969, 257 pp., $6.95. Offers an action program that could move the Nation into a just and equal society.

Changing services for changing clients. Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th St., New York, N.Y. 10027. 1969, 127 pp., $3. The National Association of Social Workers presents papers on the effects of social change on people, social services, and the delivery of services.

The child savers: the invention of delinquency, by Anthony M. Platt. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60637. 1969, 230 pp., $12. Describes "child-saving" movements in the United States.

Child welfare needs and services in Oregon: report to the Governor's Child Welfare Committee, prepared by Greenleigh Associates. Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1969. 263 pp., $5. (Summary of the report, 46 pp., $2.) Discusses problems "specific to Oregon [but] present in varying degrees in every state."

Children in care, Robert J.N. Tod, ed. Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., London. 1968, 115 pp., $1.02. Offers readings for child-care workers.

Community dynamics and mental health, by Donald C. Klein. John Wiley and Sons, 605 3d Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 224 pp., $7.95. Designed for mental health teams and workers in related fields who want to start community mental health programs.

Community problem solving: the delinquency example, by Irving A. Spergel. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637. 1969, 342 pp., $11. Describes a systematic approach to the problems of slum dwellers.

Cost finding and rate setting for hospitals. American Hospital Association, 840 N. Lakeshore Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60611. 1968, 103 pp., $4.50. (Financial Management Series.)

Crisis in welfare in Cleveland–Report of the Mayor's Commission, Herman D. Stein, ed. Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio 44106. 1969, 173 pp., $5.95. Presents a critical report on the reasons and remedy for the welfare crisis.

Disturbed children, Robert J.N. Tod, ed. Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., London. 1968, 132 pp., $1.02. (Papers on Residential Work, vol. 2.) Contains articles for persons who take over parents' responsibility for children.

The double jeopardy, the triple crisis–illegitimacy today. National Council on Illegitimacy, 44 E. 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010. 1969, 125 pp., $3.95. Contains papers presented at the 95th Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Work, held in San Francisco in 1968.

The economy of cities, by Jane Jacobs. Random House, 30 W. 60th St., New York, N.Y. 10023. 1969, 268 pp., $5.95. Considers the decline of urban vitality and presents a new theory of the origins of urban and rural economies.

Essentials for undergraduate social welfare teachers, Frank M. Lowenberg, ed. Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1969, 51 pp., $3. Proceedings of the 1968 Teaneck Institute for Undergraduate Social Welfare Faculty, sponsored by the CSWE at Fairleigh Dickinson University, Teaneck, N.J., July 1968. The Institute was supported in part by a grant from the Rehabilitation Services Administration, Social and Rehabilitation Service, HEW.

Health services in the Chicago area: a framework for use of data, by Odin W. Anderson and Joanna Kravitz. Center for Health Administration Studies, 5720 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637. 1968, 133 pp., $3.50. (Research Series, No. 26.)

Helping: Charlotte Towle on social work and social casework, Helen H. Perlman, ed. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis

Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637. 1969, 307 pp., $14.75. Contains selections from the work of an outstanding social work theoretician and spokesman on education.

How big should government be? by Paul H. Douglas and J. Enoch Powell. American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1200 17th St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. 1968, 212 pp., $4.50. The former Senator and a Member of Parliament debate a critical issue.

Indicators of social change: concepts and measurements, Eleanor B. Sheldon and Wilbert E. Moore, eds. Russell Sage Foundation, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1968, 822 pp., $15. Contains essays on the prediction and control of major social change.

Man, his first two million years: a brief introduction to anthropology, by Ashley Montagu. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027. 1969, 262 pp., $6.95. Presents the findings of anthropology about man's ancestry, ethnic grouping, and cultural response to environment.

Medical social work in action: a report of a study of medical social work at Hammersmith Hospital, by Zofia Butrym. G. Bell and Sons, London. 1968, 128 pp., $3.50. (Occasional Papers on Social Administration, No. 26.) Concerns types of patients and problems, how they are handled, and with what success.

Metropolitan city expenditures: a comparative analysis, by Roy W. Bahl. University of Kentucky Press, Lafferty Hall, Lexington, Ky. 40506. 1969, 140 pp., $7.50. Analyzes the relation between per capita expenditures and a number of economic, demographic, and social factors.

The paradox of poverty in America, Kenneth S. Davis, ed. H. W. Wilson Press, 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452. 1969, 224 pp., $3.50. (Reference Shelf, vol. 41, No. 2.) Contains essays on the causes and effects of poverty and on remedies for it.

Perspectives on social welfare: an introductory anthology, by Paul E. Weinberger. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011. 1969, 458 pp., $5.95. Discusses the history, functions, and problems of social welfare.

The planning-programming-budgeting approach to governmental decision-making, by Harold A. Hovey. Praeger, Inc., 111 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003. 1968, 264 pp., $7.50. Gives a nontechnical description of PPBS and the problems of applying it to American government.

Potentialities for later living, by O. Bruce Thomason. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Fla. 32601. 1968, 135 pp., $3.75. Discusses research, programs, and demonstrations concerned with helping older persons fulfill their potentialities.

Poverty and the poor, Gerald Leinwald and Elsie Collins, eds. Washington Square Press, Simon and Schuster, 1 W. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10018. 1968, 158 pp., 75 cents. Examines the complex and controversial problems of urban poverty through readings and pictures.

Readings in homemaker service: selected papers presenting the background, uses and practices of homemaker-home health aide programs. National Council on Homemaker Services, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019. 1969, 221 pp., $3.

Readings on population, David M. Heer, ed. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. 1968, 234 pp., $3.95. Presents articles chosen for originality, challenge, comprehensiveness, and style.

Science and the concept of race, by Margaret Mead and others. Columbia University Press, 440 W. 110th St., New York, N.Y. 10027. 1968, 177 pp., $6.50. Summarizes present knowledge about race and tries to refute persistent myths.

The search for community in modern America, E. Digby Baltzell, ed. Harper and Row, 49 E. 33d St., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1968, 162 pp., $2.75. Looks at community cohesion from several points of view.

The search for community power, by Willis D. Hawley and Frederick M. Wirt. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. 1968, 379 pp., $5.25. Surveys the nature, quality, and problems of research in community power.

The social work educator, Joseph Soffen, ed. Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1969, 129 pp., $5. "Readings on the preparation and induction of social work faculty" by 11 contributors. The publication was supported in part by the National Institute of Mental Health, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, HEW.

Source book of teaching materials on the welfare of children. Council on Social Work Education, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. 1969, 149 pp., $5. "...a sampler from a vast literature" by social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, pediatricians, and educators.

Strategies against poverty, by Frank Riessman. Random House, 30 W. 60th St., New York, N.Y. 10023. 1969, 114 pp., $6.95. Analyzes the major antipoverty strategies that have emerged since 1960.

Tension in the cities: three programs for survival, by James A. Bayton. Chilton Book Co., 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. 1969, 270 pp., $5.95. Analyzes programs in Washington, Atlanta, and New York.

The third world of medicine, by Robert M. Cunningham, Jr. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10036. 1968, 266 pp., $8.50. Contains reports, editorials, and comments, many from the periodical *Modern Medicine*, on Federal and regional health aid programs, group practices, and hospitals.

Two against one: coalitions in triads, by Theodore Caplow. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632. 1968, 183 pp., $6.95. Presents the geometrical principle of triads as a way of analyzing social interaction and obtaining new insight into old problems.

Voluntary associations, J. Roland Pennock and John W. Chapman, eds. Atherton Press, 70 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011. 1969, 291 pp., $6.95. Discusses the nature of voluntary associations, their historical background, and the consequences of pluralism.

A unified health service, David Owen, ed., and others. Pergamon Press, Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

1968, 148 pp., $5. Describes the evolution of the National Health Service in England and makes recommendations for linking health services to local and central governments.

The welfare state: who is my brother's keeper? by Fred Krinsky and Joseph Boskin. Glencoe Press, 8701 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90211. 1968, 132 pp., $1.95. Presents arguments for and against the welfare state.

White over black: American attitudes toward the Negro, 1550-1812, by Winthrop D. Jordan. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. 1968, 651 pp., $12.50. Discusses the ways the white man shaped and was shaped by the Negro.

Work and human behavior, by Walter S. Neff. Atherton Press, 70 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011. 1968, 280 pp., $8.50. Discusses how people become workers, how their ability to work may be impaired, and how their impairment may be treated. (The research was supported in part by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, HEW.

Working with community groups: using community development as a method of social work, by George W. Goetschius. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. 1969, 250 pp., $5.25. Discusses how to help community groups offer recreation and social services to their members and to residents of high-density housing developments.

Public Assistance Statistics

April and May 1969

April

IN APRIL 10.2 million persons received money payments under the five public assistance programs—an increase of 48,000 over the number in March. Growth in the numbers receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)—58,000—and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD)—9,000—was primarily responsible for the increase. In both programs the March to April increase was more than double the increase for the same 2 months a year ago. Forty States reported increases in AFDC recipients; the largest increases occurred in these seven States: California (13,000); New Jersey (10,000); Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (3,000-5,000).

Nationally, the percentage increase in the number of APTD recipients—1.4 percent—was greater than the rise in AFDC (less than 1 percent). Old-age assistance (OAA) increased by only 1,000 recipients; the States were almost equally divided between those having more or fewer recipients. Decreases occurred in the number of recipients of general assistance (GA)—20,000, or 2.4 percent—and aid to the blind (AB)—200, or 0.2 percent); roughly three of every five States reported decreases under each program.

Total expenditures for money payments were $535.5 million in April, an increase of $7 million over comparable expenditures in March.[1] Expenditures for AFDC accounted for more than four-fifths ($5.9 million) of the increase. Expenditures for APTD rose by $1.2 million. Changes in other programs were inconsequential. Vendor payments to intermediate care facilities rose by about $900,000 to a total of $14.2 million.

Total payments for medical assistance in the 10-month period, July 1968-April 1969, were $3.6 billion—$791 million, or about 27.7 percent, more than in the same 10 months of the preceding year. Medical assistance under title XIX (Medicaid) amounted to $3.4 billion during the 10 months and was primarily responsible for the increase. Medical payments under other federally aided programs came to $196 million; under GA, to $54 million.

California and New York, the two most populous States, each aided about one million persons under AFDC in April 1969, about 30 percent of the national total. Because California has more children in its general population than New York, the percentage of children in the population receiving assistance is slightly lower in California (11 percent) than in New York (12 percent).

OAA recipients in California (306,000) outnumber those in New York (85,000) by almost four to one. New York has more people 65 or older than California; hence, the disparity between the two States in

the proportion of elderly persons receiving assistance—18.1 percent in California as compared with 4.4 percent in New York—is even greater than that in absolute numbers.

California aided a much larger number of disabled persons (12,800 blind and 144,000 otherwise disabled) than New York (3,400 blind and 57,900 otherwise disabled). About a sixth of all the Nation's AB recipients and a fifth of those receiving APTD lived in California. New York helped many more people through its GA program—213,000 as compared with 67,000 in California.

For all programs combined, the number aided was about 12 percent greater in California—that is, about 1,541,000 as compared with 1,374,000 in New York. The difference in the percentage of the total population receiving assistance, however, was negligible—8.1 percent in California and 7.6 percent in New York.

Average monthly payments per recipient were higher in California than in New York, by $8 in OAA, $28 in AB, and $18 in APTD; and lower by $16 in AFDC and $20 in GA. Expenditures for all programs combined, in April, came to $103.5 million in California, nearly $10 million more than New York's expenditures of $93.7 million. California spent $37 million more than New York for payments to adults (OAA, AB, and APTD); New York spent $27 million more than California for AFDC and GA.

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[1] *Comparable data for March exclude $22.8 million, representing the aggregate cost of a special quarterly payment of $25 to each person receiving a money payment for any type of assistance in New York City.*

May

RELATIVELY small changes occurred in the total number of recipients of public assistance in May, when seasonal influences led to a leveling-off in the monthly increases occurring in the winter and early spring months. During May, the number of recipients of general assistance (GA) was lower for the third consecutive month; recipients of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) rose by only 6,000 from April, as compared with much larger increases in the preceding 3 months (63,000 in April, 102,000 in March, and 156,000 in February). These two programs, which serve almost three-fourths of all public assistance recipients, are the programs that are the most responsive to changes in employment opportunities and other seasonal changes.

The small increase in AFDC in May reflected the net effect of a decrease of 44,000 in the unemployed parent segment of the program and an increase of 50,000 in the basic segment. Altogether, 38 States reported 36,500 more recipients in May; 14 States had 30,700 fewer; and five States had no change. The largest increases in the basic program occurred in California (11,000), Maryland (5,600), and Michigan (3,100). The largest decrease occurred in Texas (11,800), where the method of reducing payments because of a shortage of State funds was revised to give effect to a court decision. Under the revised method, some payments were discontinued that, under the former method, would merely have been reduced. Nationally, the total number of persons receiving AFDC in May 1969 was 6,547,000—up by 932,000, or about a sixth, over May 1968. Of this increase, 36.5 percent, accounting for 340,000 recipients, occurred in California and New York.

Changes in old-age assistance (OAA), aid to the blind (AB), and aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) followed a trend apparent in recent months: AB decreased by 300 recipients, OAA by 3,000, and APTD by 9,000. Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities numbered 68,800 in May; five-sixths of them were 65 or over.

Total payments for maintenance assistance came to $550.7 million, a rise of less than a million over April. Payments for medical assistance were down about $7.2 million. Because monthly expenditures for medical assistance primarily represent bills paid during the month, they are subject to fluctuations unrelated to the provision of medical services; amounts expended over several months are, therefore, a better measure of change. During the first 11 months of the fiscal year that ended in June 1969, payments for medical assistance totaled $4,033 million, an increase of $844 million, or 26.5 percent, over the same period a year earlier. Expenditures for medical assistance programs under title XIX represented 93.2 percent of the May total.

April Tables

Table 1. Recent changes in public assistance: Recipients, payments, and money payments per recipient, April 1969 compared with selected earlier months

Program	Two years ago April 1967	One year ago April 1968	Last month March 1969 1/	This month April 1969
RECIPIENTS:				
Old-Age Assistance	2,064,000	2,028,000	2,030,000	2,031,000
Aid to the Blind	83,100	81,400	80,400	80,200
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	602,000	660,000	728,000	737,000
Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Families	1,193,000	1,374,000	1,621,000	1,640,000
Persons	4,945,000	5,612,000	6,478,000	6,536,000
Children	3,720,000	4,203,000	4,815,000	4,860,000
General Assistance:				
Cases	318,000	360,000	404,000	397,000
Persons	689,000	762,000	827,000	807,000
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (In 000's):				
Total	$632,663	$844,178	$938,607	$943,113
Maintenance Assistance:				
Total	401,623	457,290	551,297	535,463
Old-Age Assistance	140,406	136,733	144,628	143,297
Aid to the Blind	7,242	7,345	7,625	7,577
Aid to the Permamemtly and Totally Disabled	46,024	53,313	62,339	62,747
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	182,136	227,093	295,064	283,700
General Assistance	25,815	32,806	41,641	38,142
Payments to intermediate care facilities	---	---	13,283	14,224
Medical Assistance:				
Total	231,040	386,888	374,027	393,426
Medical Assistance	197,895	362,115	349,087	368,129
Medical Assistance for Aged	5,033	5,332	4,525	4,691
Other Federally-Aided	22,550	14,310	14,800	14,987
General Assistance	5,562	5,131	5,615	5,619
MONEY PAYMENTS PER RECIPIENT:				
Old-Age Assistance	$68.00	$67.40	$70.65	$70.55
Aid to the Blind	87.15	90.25	94.25	94.45
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	76.45	80.80	84.60	85.10
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:				
Average per family	152.65	165.30	171.35	173.00
Average per person	36.35	40.45	42.90	43.40
General Assistance:				
Average per case	81.30	91.25	94.45	96.05
Average per person	37.50	43.05	46.10	47.30

1/ Aggregate amounts for money payments include special grants of $25.00 per person issued quarterly in New York City as follows: Total, $22,807,000; OAA, $1,193,000; AB, $49,400; APTD, $780,000; AFDC, $17,258,000; and GA, $3,528,000. Payments per recipient exclude the special grants.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, April 1968-April 1969[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments to recipients [2]							Payments to intermediate care facilities [3]	Medical assistance [4]					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance [5]		Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance [5]
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children				Total	Medical assistance (Title XIX)	Medical assistance for the aged (Title I and XVI)	Other [6]	
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)														
1968															
April	$844,178	$457,290	$424,484	$136,733	$7,345	$53,313	$227,093	$32,806	---	$386,888	$381,757	$362,115	$5,332	$14,310	$5,131
May	797,734	461,177	427,896	136,661	7,375	53,802	230,058	33,281	---	336,557	331,506	311,237	5,675	14,594	5,051
June	815,718	466,061	433,121	136,756	7,388	54,301	234,676	32,940	---	349,657	344,890	324,609	5,480	14,801	4,767
July	802,207	473,443	438,206	138,160	7,411	55,125	237,510	35,237	$319	328,445	323,624	303,900	5,961	13,763	4,821
August [7]	841,629	499,573	459,891	139,306	7,437	56,146	257,002	39,682	1,236	340,820	335,782	315,866	5,381	14,535	5,038
September	821,803	478,335	440,993	138,091	7,364	55,592	239,946	37,342	1,821	341,647	336,215	316,508	5,525	14,182	5,432
October	859,085	486,917	450,667	139,332	7,396	56,699	247,240	36,250	1,985	370,183	365,226	345,064	5,678	14,484	4,957
November	862,545	484,946	449,388	138,683	7,369	56,732	246,604	35,558	2,033	375,566	370,196	349,902	5,722	14,572	5,370
December [7]	880,005	521,453	480,818	142,193	7,485	58,680	272,460	40,635	2,083	356,469	351,377	330,893	5,753	14,731	5,092
1969															
January	900,870	513,862	475,223	141,287	7,487	59,322	267,127	38,639	6,807	380,201	373,974	355,811	4,315	13,848	6,227
February	915,892	519,552	482,215	141,990	7,478	60,533	272,214	37,337	12,478	383,862	378,095	359,860	4,315	13,920	5,767
March [7]	938,607	551,297	509,656	144,628	7,625	62,339	295,064	41,641	13,283	374,027	368,412	349,087	4,525	14,800	5,615
April	943,113	535,463	497,321	143,297	7,577	62,747	283,700	38,142	14,224	393,426	387,807	368,129	4,691	14,987	5,619
	Percentage change from preceding month														
1968															
April	+9.0	+0.4	+0.4	-2.6	-0.4	+1.2	+2.1	+0.1	---	+21.3	+21.3	+22.7	+1.0	+1.0	+24.0
May	-5.5	+.8	+.8	-.1	+.4	+.9	+1.3	+1.4	---	-13.0	-13.2	-14.1	+6.4	+2.0	-1.6
June	+2.3	+1.1	+1.2	+.1	+.2	+.9	+2.0	-1.1	---	+3.9	+4.0	+4.3	-3.4	+1.4	-5.6
July	-1.7	+1.6	+1.1	+.8	+.3	+1.5	+1.2	+6.9	---	-6.1	-6.2	-6.4	+8.8	-7.0	+1.1
August [7]	+2.5	+1.4	+1.0	(8/)	-.3	+.7	+1.7	+3.1	+287.7	+3.8	+3.8	+3.9	-9.7	+5.6	+4.5
September	+.1	(8/)	-.4	-.1	-.3	+.1	-.7	+2.8	+47.3	+.2	+.1	+.2	+2.7	-2.4	+7.8
October	+4.5	+1.8	+2.2	+.9	+.4	+2.0	+3.0	-2.9	+9.0	+8.4	+8.6	+9.0	+2.8	+2.1	-8.7
November	+.4	-.4	-.3	-.2	-.4	+.1	-.3	-1.5	+2.4	+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+.8	+.6	+6.2
December [7]	-.5	+3.0	+2.9	+1.6	+.9	+2.3	+3.5	+4.0	+2.5	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	+.5	+1.1	-7.2
1969															
January	+2.4	+3.6	+2.8	+.1	+.7	+2.2	+4.2	+3.9	+226.8	+6.7	+6.4	+7.5	-25.0	-6.0	+22.2
February	+1.7	+1.1	+1.5	+.5	-.1	+2.0	+1.9	-3.4	+83.3	+1.0	+1.1	+1.1	0	+.5	-7.4
March [7]	(8/)	+1.7	+1.9	+1.0	+1.3	+1.7	+2.1	+2.1	+6.5	-2.6	-2.6	-3.0	+4.9	+6.3	-2.6
April	+3.0	+1.3	+1.4	-.1	-.6	+1.9	+2.1	+.1	+7.1	+5.2	+5.3	+5.5	+3.7	+1.3	+.1
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year														
1969															
April	+11.7	+17.1	+17.2	+4.8	+3.2	+17.7	+24.9	+16.3	---	+1.7	+1.6	+1.7	-12.0	+4.7	+9.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
4/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid to medical vendors during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
6/ Data represent payments to medical vendors under maintenance assistance programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV, or XVI.
7/ Amounts for money payments include a special grant of $25.00 per person (aggregating $20,500,000 in August, $22,002,000 in December, and $22,807,000 in March) issued quarterly in New York City. Percentage changes based on data excluding these amounts.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in column 2 is the sum of the money payment columns; previously it also included payments to intermediate care facilities.

Table 3. Number of recipients of public assistance maintenance payments in the United States, by month, April 1968-April 1969[1]

Year and month	Recipients of money payments 2/										Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities 3/
	Total	Federally aided programs							General assistance 4/		
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children					
						Families	Total recipients 5/	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (In thousands)										
1968											
April	9,143	8,381	2,028	81.4	660	1,374	5,612	4,203	360	762	---
May	9,134	8,385	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749	---
June	9,116	8,379	2,019	81.2	670	1,383	5,609	4,207	353	737	---
July	9,178	8,410	2,019	81.0	674	1,397	5,636	4,229	367	768	2.6
August	9,274	8,490	2,022	81.0	680	1,420	5,707	4,275	375	784	7.6
September	9,424	8,587	2,021	81.1	684	1,443	5,801	4,351	383	837	12.3
October	9,480	8,680	2,026	81.1	691	1,471	5,882	4,408	382	800	12.7
November	9,561	8,763	2,026	81.0	697	1,490	5,959	4,465	382	798	13.0
December	9,725	8,898	2,028	80.7	703	1,522	6,086	4,555	391	827	13.6
1969											
January	9,890	9,036	2,025	80.5	711	1,556	6,220	4,649	404	854	6/ 23.4
February	10,027	9,199	2,025	80.3	718	1,591	6,376	4,743	402	828	58.2
March	10,143	9,316	2,030	80.4	728	1,621	6,478	4,815	404	827	60.4
April	10,191	9,384	2,031	80.2	737	1,640	6,536	4,860	397	807	63.4
	Percentage change from preceding month										
1968											
April	-0.2	+0.1	-0.8	-0.4	+0.5	+0.7	+0.4	+0.5	-1.5	-3.8	---
May	-.1	(7/)	-.3	-.2	+.9	+.4	+.1	+.1	-.3	-1.7	---
June	-.2	-.1	-.2	0	+.6	+.2	-.1	(8/)	-.8	-1.6	---
July	+.7	+.4	0	-.2	+.6	+1.0	+.4	+.5	+3.8	+4.8	---
August	+1.0	+1.0	+.1	0	+.9	+1.6	+1.2	+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+194.6
September	+1.6	+1.1	(8/)	(7/)	+.6	+1.7	+1.7	+1.8	+2.1	+6.8	+61.3
October	+.6	+1.1	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.9	+1.4	+1.3	-.3	-4.4	+3.4
November	+.9	+1.0	(8/)	(8/)	+.8	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	0	-.2	+2.4
December	+1.7	+1.5	+.1	-.4	+.9	+2.0	+2.1	+2.0	+2.6	+3.6	+4.8
1969											
January	+1.7	+1.6	-.1	-.3	+1.1	+2.2	+2.2	+2.1	+2.7	+2.7	+71.8
February	+1.4	+1.8	0	-.3	+1.1	+2.3	+2.5	+2.0	-.4	-3.0	+149.0
March	+1.2	+1.3	+.2	+.1	+1.3	+1.9	+1.6	+1.5	+.3	-.2	+3.8
April	+.5	+.7	+.1	-.2	+1.4	+1.2	+.9	+.9	-1.6	-2.4	+4.9
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year										
1969											
April	+11.5	+12.0	+.2	-1.4	+11.7	+19.4	+16.5	+15.6	+10.4	+5.8	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes recipients of nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Includes recipients of OAA, AB, or APTD for whom such payments are subject to Federal financial participation under approved State plans under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI and a few AFDC or GA recipients for whom such payments are made without Federal participation.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
5/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
6/ Does not include Illinois; data not available.
7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in Column 1 includes all recipients of money payments; previously it did not include recipients of general assistance. Column 2 is the total for all Federally aided programs; previously it included only the adult programs.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, April 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,031,000	$143,297,000	$70.55	+0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+4.8
Ala.....	114,000	7,050,000	62.00	(3/)	(3/)	+1.1	+5.7
Alaska 4/.....	1,500	132,000	88.40	+1.1	+2.2	+3.2	+15.5
Ariz.....	11,800	654,000	55.65	-.3	-.3	-3.3	+.3
Ark. 4/.....	60,700	3,268,000	53.85	-.3	-.4	-2.8	-4.4
Calif.....	306,000	32,240,000	105.40	+.4	+.3	+5.5	+12.3
Colo. 2/.....	38,300	3,000,000	78.40	-.1	+2.1	-2.8	-2.2
Conn.....	7,700	687,000	89.70	+.4	-1.1	+3.0	+22.6
Del.....	1,800	107,000	58.20	-.4	-.6	+1.9	-5.7
D. C.....	2,400	187,000	76.60	+.9	+2.7	+9.3	+11.9
Fla. 4/.....	69,100	3,374,000	48.85	-.4	-.2	-3.3	+1.3
Ga. 4/.....	90,100	4,592,000	50.95	+.2	(5/)	+1.8	+3.8
Guam.....	280	14,400	51.45	+1.8	+1.6	+18.7	+17.3
Hawaii 4/.....	2,000	178,000	89.50	+1.0	-1.0	+10.1	+22.2
Idaho.....	3,300	211,000	64.35	-.2	+.5	-7.7	-6.5
Ill. 4/.....	37,400	2,507,000	67.05	(5/)	-.2	-1.9	+4.9
Ind.....	16,900	793,000	46.95	-.5	-.5	-9.7	+8.0
Iowa.....	23,300	2,504,000	107.45	+1.1	+2.3	-1.6	+4.3
Kans. 4/.....	14,300	1,103,000	77.35	-.2	-.1	-13.0	-22.3
Ky. 4/.....	63,900	3,431,000	53.70	+.4	+.3	+5.3	+5.2
La.....	120,000	8,345,000	69.25	+.1	+.1	-1.8	-2.7
Maine 4/.....	10,100	597,000	59.05	+.2	+.8	-.3	+11.0
Md. 4/.....	8,600	624,000	72.65	+.7	+.8	+11.1	+36.2
Mass.....	49,600	4,302,000	86.75	+.6	+.3	+2.5	+10.2
Mich.....	37,400	2,676,000	71.60	(3/)	+1.3	-3.2	+3.2
Minn.....	22,600	1,471,000	65.20	-.4	+.9	-7.7	-3.8
Miss.....	71,900	2,846,000	39.55	-.2	-.8	+.1	+9.7
Mo.....	90,200	6,496,000	72.00	-.3	-.3	-2.3	+2.4
Mont.....	3,600	224,000	63.10	-2.4	-2.9	-6.6	-8.0
Nebr. 4/.....	8,000	459,000	57.45	-.2	+10.4	-5.0	-3.5
Nev.....	2,700	200,000	74.00	+.8	+.8	+5.7	+11.6
N. H.....	4,200	488,000	116.25	+.6	+2.1	+1.6	+8.7
N. J.....	14,500	1,172,000	80.80	+.3	+3.0	+3.4	+16.1
N. Mex. 4/.....	9,600	510,000	53.40	-.6	-.7	-.2	-2.0
N. Y. 4/.....	85,000	8,256,000	97.15	+1.2	+4.7	+12.9	+18.3
N. C. 4/.....	37,800	2,662,000	70.50	+.3	+.8	+.8	+10.9
N. Dak. 4/.....	4,000	312,000	78.65	(3/)	+.4	-4.6	-.3
Ohio.....	59,600	3,560,000	59.75	-.5	-.7	-4.6	-6.9
Okla. 4/.....	75,800	5,335,000	70.35	-.1	-.3	-3.0	-4.9
Oreg.....	7,100	453,000	63.60	-.6	+13.6	-19.7	-11.4
Pa.....	44,300	3,681,000	83.00	+.5	+1.5	+3.2	+21.4
P. R. 4/.....	21,300	266,000	12.50	-.1	-.1	-5.0	+26.1
R. I. 4/.....	4,200	185,000	43.95	-.9	-1.0	+.5	-25.2
S. C.....	19,000	857,000	45.00	-.4	-.1	-12.1	-9.8
S. Dak.....	4,600	283,000	61.15	-.1	-.2	-7.6	-8.2
Tenn.....	49,400	2,462,000	49.85	+.2	+.1	-.7	(3/)
Texas.....	227,000	13,354,000	58.75	-.3	-.7	-1.2	-5.1
Utah.....	4,300	190,000	44.00	-1.2	-1.7	+1.3	-19.5
Vt. 4/.....	4,200	300,000	70.85	+.4	+1.2	-.7	+4.5
V. I.....	370	14,300	38.55	-.3	-.7	-.8	+.1
Va.....	11,000	683,000	62.35	+.9	+2.5	+.9	+14.6
Wash.....	23,100	1,450,000	62.75	-.5	-.7	-7.0	-8.9
W. Va.....	11,100	739,000	66.30	-.1	+.4	-2.2	+8.1
Wis.....	18,200	1,655,000	90.70	+1.8	6/-33.6	+11.2	6/+63.2
Wyo.....	2,000	160,000	80.35	-1.0	-.9	-4.8	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Includes 3,600 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $330,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.

5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

6/ Percentage changes based on reported data (March and April 1969). When retroactive payments included in reported March data are estimated and excluded, percentage change from March to April is 1.9 percent. Increase from April 1968 reflects change from vendor payments (under title XIX) to money payments to recipients (under title I) living in nursing homes that do not meet skilled nursing home standards.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in column 1 includes data for [illegible]; previously it included only the adult programs. Column 2 is the total for all Federally aided programs; previously it included only the adult programs.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, April 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/	80,200	$7,577,000	$94.45	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4	+3.2
Ala.	1,900	135,000	70.10	+.2	-.2	+3.4	+3.7
Alaska 4/	97	11,600	119.60	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ariz.	570	41,800	73.15	-2.4	-1.4	-12.2	-8.4
Ark. 4/	1,800	121,000	67.55	-.3	-.6	-3.8	-6.1
Calif. 2/	12,800	1,864,000	145.10	+.4	+.7	+2.5	+10.0
Colo.	200	15,200	76.20	+.5	-.1	0	+15.3
Conn.	240	22,100	91.35	-.4	-5.6	-2.8	+7.7
Del.	350	31,900	90.40	-1.1	+.2	+7.0	+9.6
D. C.	200	17,800	88.40	+2.0	+5.0	+8.6	+7.6
Fla. 4/	2,300	149,000	63.95	-.7	-1.0	-4.5	-2.1
Ga. 4/	3,200	199,000	62.25	+.3	+.4	+.9	+3.1
Guam	6	400	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Hawaii 4/	68	7,700	112.80	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Idaho	110	8,400	79.05	-1.9	-2.3	-1.9	+1.2
Ill. 4/	1,700	149,000	86.60	+.1	-2.2	-4.6	-.1
Ind.	1,400	91,900	64.85	-.1	+.1	-4.9	-2.6
Iowa	1,000	116,000	112.20	-.2	+.5	-1.2	+3.1
Kans. 4/	370	29,500	79.80	-.3	+3.6	-6.8	-16.9
Ky. 4/	2,200	152,000	70.15	-.7	-.9	-17.0	-17.5
La.	2,400	183,000	75.70	+.3	+.5	-3.0	-3.8
Maine 4/	210	17,800	84.15	-.9	+.9	-2.8	+12.7
Md. 4/	340	29,800	87.40	-.9	-.8	-3.1	+1.9
Mass.	2,700	383,000	141.20	+.3	+.9	+12.3	+25.5
Mich.	1,400	131,000	94.55	-1.1	+.9	-3.9	+4.3
Minn.	800	64,900	81.05	+.1	+2.4	-1.5	-.9
Miss.	2,200	109,000	49.40	-.9	-1.3	-5.6	+4.4
Mo. 2/	3,800	334,000	86.90	(6/)	+.3	-.6	-.6
Mont.	160	12,600	80.90	-7.1	-8.2	-8.2	-7.0
Nebr. 4/	340	30,400	88.25	-13.8	-46.9	-2.3	+.5
Nev.	170	16,400	96.30	+2.4	+3.8	+8.3	+10.1
N. H.	230	27,500	117.40	+3.1	+3.6	0	+6.4
N. J.	900	90,400	100.45	+.7	+3.9	+.9	+12.0
N. Mex. 4/	370	27,100	73.20	-.3	(6/)	+.8	-2.2
N. Y. 4/	3,400	402,000	117.30	+1.1	+2.5	+5.1	+8.3
N. C. 4/	4,600	386,000	83.10	+.5	+.9	+.8	+9.3
N. Dak. 4/	84	8,000	94.75	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Ohio	2,800	200,000	72.45	-.4	+.1	-2.5	-3.7
Okla. 4/	1,400	140,000	102.30	-.9	-1.4	-8.6	-10.6
Oreg.	460	44,900	96.45	-1.7	+4.1	-7.7	+.1
Pa. 3/	9,000	990,000	110.35	-1.1	+.2	-3.8	-2.7
P. R. 4/	770	9,600	12.55	+.5	+.7	-6.7	+22.8
R. I. 4/	120	8,700	73.35	0	+8.6	-1.7	-5.2
S. C.	1,900	108,000	57.90	+.1	-.2	-2.9	-3.0
S. Dak.	120	9,800	85.30	-.9	-1.3	+4.5	+2.3
Tenn.	1,800	118,000	66.50	-.4	(6/)	-.7	-2.1
Tex.	4,100	294,000	71.75	-.4	-.4	-2.9	-5.6
Utah	140	8,900	63.30	-2.1	+12.0	+.7	+2.8
Vt. 4/	110	9,500	87.95	0	-1.5	+2.9	+5.9
V. I.	7	270	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)
Va.	1,100	83,500	79.20	-.2	+1.7	-3.6	+4.7
Wash.	470	41,200	87.95	-1.1	+.2	-2.9	+.5
W. Va.	580	33,900	58.85	-.2	+.2	-5.1	-1.2
Wis.	640	56,700	89.05	+1.8	7/ -9.9	+10.4	7/ +17.2
Wyo.	38	2,900	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $37,500 to 200 recipients and Missouri, $48,700 to 540 recipients.

3/ Does not include $593,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.

4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.

5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

7/ Percentage changes based on reported data (March and April 1969). When retroactive payments included in reported March data are estimated and excluded, percentage change from March to April is 1.1 percent. Increase from April 1968 reflects change from vendor payments (under title XIX) to money payments to recipients (under title X) living in nursing homes that do not meet skilled nursing home standards.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, April 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	737,000	$62,747,000	$85.10	+1.4	+1.9	+11.7	+17.7
Ala.....	16,700	833,000	50.00	+.2	+.5	+6.6	+7.4
Alaska 2/....	590	67,700	113.95	+2.4	+3.3	+30.8	+51.2
Ariz.....	6,100	402,000	65.50	+.6	+.7	+2.2	+1.9
Ark. 2/.....	11,200	678,000	60.60	(3/)	-.1	-1.9	-3.9
Calif.....	144,000	17,557,000	122.10	+1.6	+1.2	+17.8	+20.4
Colo.....	7,400	540,000	72.80	+.5	+.6	+4.6	+21.1
Conn.....	5,900	653,000	111.05	+1.4	+.8	+15.0	+37.7
Del.....	1,200	119,000	96.50	+1.3	+1.5	+18.4	+25.0
D. C.....	4,700	413,000	88.40	+1.3	+1.3	+11.6	+11.8
Fla. 2/.....	20,300	1,246,000	61.25	-.5	-.2	+.1	+3.5
Ga. 2/.....	30,500	1,852,000	60.70	+.5	+.4	+4.5	+6.5
Guam.....	46	2,600	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii 2/....	1,600	198,000	120.95	+1.2	+1.2	+5.5	+19.3
Idaho.....	2,800	213,000	75.45	+.7	+.8	+5.5	+7.8
Ill. 2/.....	36,100	3,193,000	88.45	+.7	+.6	+10.8	+17.5
Ind.....	4,100	208,000	51.30	+4.1	+4.5	+31.0	+40.8
Iowa.....	2,700	352,000	132.80	+.7	-.5	+17.2	+21.8
Kans. 2/.....	5,600	526,000	94.65	+.6	-.3	-1.2	-18.7
Ky. 2/.....	14,700	1,029,000	70.05	+1.4	+1.2	-1.7	-2.6
La.....	22,200	1,185,000	53.35	+.7	+.7	+.1	+.5
Maine 2/.....	3,100	266,000	87.15	+1.8	+6.7	+17.2	+36.2
Md. 2/.....	14,600	1,198,000	82.25	+.5	+.8	+13.4	+19.4
Mass.....	15,700	1,621,000	103.50	+1.7	+1.5	+7.3	+17.5
Mich.....	22,100	2,064,000	93.30	+1.6	+2.3	+16.2	+26.3
Minn.....	8,900	763,000	86.00	+.1	+2.8	+7.9	+16.7
Miss.....	21,600	1,057,000	48.95	+.1	-.5	-.2	+9.7
Mo.....	17,900	1,326,000	73.95	+.6	+.7	+5.2	+5.9
Mont.....	1,800	137,000	76.85	-1.7	-2.8	+16.3	+16.0
Nebr. 2/.....	3,500	242,000	69.05	+1.8	-5.1	+4.1	+4.4
N. H.....	750	77,900	104.45	+1.2	+.8	+8.0	+15.4
N. J.....	11,000	1,157,000	104.80	+1.2	+5.1	+12.8	+31.4
N. Mex. 2/...	7,100	487,000	69.05	+1.1	+1.2	+23.9	+23.8
N. Y. 2/.....	57,900	6,021,000	104.00	+4.6	+10.5	+41.1	+42.0
N. C. 2/.....	24,900	1,858,000	74.60	+.8	+1.2	+7.2	+15.1
N. Dak. 2/...	2,000	173,000	87.75	+.9	+.3	+7.6	+12.3
Ohio.....	27,900	2,015,000	72.20	+1.4	+1.5	+17.3	+16.6
Okla. 2/.....	19,500	1,832,000	93.80	+1.0	+1.1	-1.6	-2.8
Oreg.....	4,600	408,000	88.85	-.2	+9.4	-12.1	-.4
Pa.....	26,600	2,326,000	87.35	-.2	+1.3	+3.0	+22.3
P. R. 2/.....	13,100	165,000	12.55	+.9	+.7	+5.6	+40.5
R. I. 2/.....	3,700	272,000	74.25	+1.7	+2.1	+6.9	-2.2
S. C.....	9,500	489,000	51.50	+.9	+1.0	+1.5	+.7
S. Dak.....	1,400	90,700	65.30	+.5	+.6	+4.1	+4.6
Tenn.....	20,600	1,346,000	65.25	+1.2	+1.2	+14.0	+13.7
Tex.....	19,300	1,149,000	59.55	+2.4	+2.1	+29.3	+33.4
Utah.....	5,100	310,000	61.20	+7.4	+12.0	+31.4	+31.6
Vt. 2/.....	1,800	154,000	87.95	+2.3	+3.0	+20.4	+30.3
V. I.....	70	2,900	40.85	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	7,200	537,000	74.25	+1.5	+2.8	+2.0	+14.0
Wash.....	12,300	1,012,000	82.35	+3.7	+4.4	+21.2	+28.4
W. Va.....	6,500	368,000	56.20	+1.1	+1.2	+6.9	+10.0
Wis.....	6,500	493,000	76.00	+1.8	5/ -20.5	+16.9	5/ +43.6
Wyo.....	840	61,800	73.35	-.9	-1.9	-1.9	-.2

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.

3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

5/ Percentage changes based on reported data (March and April 1969). When retroactive payments included in reported March data are estimated and excluded, percentage change from March to April is 1.4 percent. Increase from April 1968 reflects change from vendor payments (under title XIX) to money payments in recipients (under title XIV living in nursing homes that do not meet skilled nursing home standards.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, April 1969[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipents			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Average per--		March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	1,640,000	6,536,000	4,860,000	$283,700,000	$173.00	$43.40	+0.9	+2.1	+16.5	+24.9
Ala.....	25,300	105,000	83,300	1,620,000	63.95	15.50	+.8	+.9	+18.1	+21.1
Alaska.....	1,900	6,800	5,300	327,000	168.45	47.80	+1.4	+2.6	+26.1	+71.5
Ariz.....	10,500	44,300	33,800	1,250,000	119.10	28.20	+.1	+.3	+1.9	+1.7
Ark.....	10,100	40,300	30,500	789,000	78.40	19.55	+.2	+.5	+3.6	+5.1
Calif. 3/....	265,000	1,011,000	726,000	48,916,000	184.40	48.40	+1.3	+1.6	+22.5	+29.8
Colo. 3/.....	15,400	57,600	43,600	2,271,000	147.00	39.40	+.1	-.2	+2.5	+5.9
Conn. 3/.....	20,000	76,700	57,000	4,820,000	240.85	62.80	+1.0	+1.5	+17.2	+29.7
Del. 3/.....	4,700	18,200	13,800	604,000	129.55	33.15	-.3	+.3	+.8	+3.5
D. C.....	7,400	32,200	25,600	1,341.000	181.35	41.60	+2.1	+2.3	+24.1	+32.8
Fla.....	44.600	175,000	138,000	3,573,000	80.10	20.45	+.2	+.3	+18.0	+59.3
Ga.....	40,100	155,000	119,000	3,810,000	95.00	24.50	+2.0	+2.1	+42.3	+39.4
Guam.....	300	1,500	1,200	50,400	167.85	34.20	+2.1	+.7	+31.2	+28.5
Hawaii 3/....	5,300	21,400	15,600	1,021,000	193.80	47.70	(4/)	+.3	+2.3	+12.6
Idaho.....	3,500	12,800	9,200	613,000	177.00	47.85	-.1	+.9	+3.4	+5.5
Ill. 3/	76,200	334,000	259,000	16,142,000	211.70	48.30	+.6	+.7	+13.2	+22.2
Ind.....	14,100	58,300	44,000	1,896,000	134.05	32.55	+1.9	+2.2	+10.1	+10.5
Iowa.....	15,100	58,100	42,200	2,891,000	191.25	49.75	+1.1	+.4	+14.9	+16.4
Kans. 3/.....	11,500	046,300	35,700	2,177.000	188.85	47.00	+.7	+1.2	+11.5	+19.9
Ky.....	31,400	121,000	87,600	3,525,000	112.20	29.10	+1.3	+1.2	+12.5	+15.4
La.....	40,000	173,000	134,000	4,118,000	103.05	23.80	+3.0	+3.4	+24.8	+23.6
Maine 3/.....	7,700	28,200	20,800	845,000	109.20	29.95	+2.1	+1.8	+26.6	+28.4
Md. 3/.....	30,100	117,000	90,500	4,621,000	153.30	39.35	-.2	-1.7	+5.4	+7.5
Mass. 3/ 5/..	48,200	179,000	132,000	11,400,000	236.55	63.80	---	---	---	---
Mich. 3/.....	52,400	211,000	159,000	10,268,000	195.85	48.55	+1.6	+2.7	+7.2	+15.3
Minn.....	18,300	65,500	50,400	3,673,000	200.30	56.05	+1.3	+1.9	+6.8	+11.0
Miss.....	26,400	105,000	86,700	1,040,000	39.35	9.85	+.9	+2.7	+4.4	+21.8
Mo. 3/.....	30,400	124,000	94,600	3,304,000	108.80	26.75	-.2	-.1	+7.4	+16.3
Mont.....	3,000	11,300	8,600	421,000	138.50	37.40	-.5	-1.8	+12.1	+13.9
Nebr. 3/.....	6,900	26,600	20,500	998,000	145.40	37.50	+1.0	+.6	+9.1	+11.3
Nev.....	2,500	9,600	7,200	288,000	114.35	30.10	+3.5	+.8	+14.4	+11.3
N. H.....	1,800	7,400	5,500	330,000	178,65	44.45	+3.4	+2.6	+19.8	+23.8
N. J. 3/.....	53,300	216,000	161,000	14,331,000	268.85	66.20	+5.2	+6.7	+37.0	+55.2
N. Mex.....	11,400	44,800	34,100	1,372,000	120.70	30.65	(6/)	-.1	+10.1	+9.7
N. Y. 3/.....	261,000	1,015,000	730,000	65,599,000	251.70	64.60	+.4	+4.0	+20.8	+20.1
N. C.....	28,300	113,000	85,700	3,207,000	113.25	28.25	+1.0	+1.5	+4.9	+15.5
N. Dak.....	2,700	10,400	7,900	505,000	187.50	48.65	-.2	-.3	+3.9	+5.6
Ohio 3/.....	61,900	249,000	186,000	9,853,000	159.15	39.55	+.6	+.6	+7.2	+14.1
Okla. 3/.....	23,800	89,900	66,600	3,051,000	128.30	33.95	+2.5	+2.5	+2.1	-2.9
Oreg. 3/.....	13,700	51,700	36,500	2,227,000	162.15	43.05	-1.2	+2.5	+20.3	+30.1
Pa. 3/.....	89,900	372,000	270,000	18,307,000	203.70	49.25	+.8	+3.4	+19.1	+51.4
P. R.....	38,900	193,000	145,000	1,634,000	42.00	8.45	+.7	+.5	+11.0	+75.1
R. I. 3/.....	9,200	35,300	25,700	1,747,000	190.60	49.50	-.4	-2.2	+14.9	+28.1
S. C.....	10,400	40,500	32,300	745,000	71.60	18.40	+3.1	+3.1	+34.1	+33.5
S. Dak.....	4,000	14,600	10,900	667,000	168.10	45.60	-.1	(4/)	+4.7	+14.8
Tenn.....	29,000	113,000	87,000	2,962,000	102.15	26.25	+1.0	+1.4	+14.1	+14.4
Tex.....	38,100	173,000	133,000	3,374,000	85.85	18.90	+.8	+.9	+25.9	+15.5
Utah 3/.....	8,000	30,200	20,900	1,165,000	145.05	38.55	-4.0	-2.1	+.8	+5.2
Vt. 3/.....	3,100	11,800	8,400	582,000	185.30	49.25	+.1	+.4	+33.2	+43.9
V. I.....	410	1,600	1,400	47,100	115.55	28.55	+.8	+1.3	+2.9	+1.0
Va.....	17,000	68,400	52,600	2,543,000	149.65	37.20	+2.1	+4.8	+11.9	+35.8
Wash. 3/.....	22,500	81,700	57,900	3,913,000	173.60	47.90	-4.5	-5.7	+11.9	+15.7
W. Va. 3/....	20,200	89,300	62,200	2,284,000	113.05	25.55	+.3	-1.3	-3.7	-3.8
Wis. 3/.....	21,500	82,100	61,700	4,563,000	212.35	55.55	+.3	+1.6	+20.2	+34.7
Wyo.....	1,300	4,600	3,600	181.000	142.80	39.00	-10.9	-4.0	-1.4	+.7

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represent data for March; April data not reported.
6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, April 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	77,800	432,000	282,000	$18,644,000	$239.60	$43.20	-3.2	-0.8	+1.7	+9.9
Calif.....	31,600	172,000	113,000	7,093,000	224.80	41.15	-1.1	-3.4	+15.5	+23.9
Colo.....	1,100	5,800	3,900	237,000	212.20	41.20	-.9	-.5	-13.2	-10.3
Conn.....	220	1,300	890	74,900	339.00	57.25	+1.6	+1.7	-56.3	-50.1
Del.....	58	410	300	12,000	206.30	29.25	-4.0	-5.1	-76.9	-77.5
Hawaii.....	260	1,500	1,000	69,900	270.00	45.35	+3.8	+2.5	-47.6	-40.1
Ill.....	3,500	21,500	14,600	973,000	274.40	45.15	-6.3	-7.6	-18.3	-11.4
Kans.....	230	1,400	960	62,700	270.40	44.30	-7.5	-6.3	-30.9	-18.2
Maine.....	31	180	120	5,300	(3/)	28.80	+16.4	+6.7	(3/)	(3/)
Md. 4/.....	180	1,200	740	34,800	189.20	29.65	---	---	---	---
Mass. 4/.....	830	4,800	3,200	267,000	321.00	55.45	---	---	---	---
Mich.....	1,400	8,300	5,500	354,000	256.10	42.80	-.6	-.5	-39.8	-35.5
Mo.....	120	770	530	21,800	182.00	28.20	-1.9	-3.6	(5/)	(5/)
Nebr.....	69	420	300	13,900	200.85	32.75	+4.7	+3.8	-40.6	-40.0
N. J.....	3,600	21,200	14,000	1,149,000	319.55	54.20	+30.8	+42.0	(5/)	(5/)
N. Y.....	17,100	92,900	59,300	4,826,000	281.55	51.95	-4.6	+5.3	+3.1	+.7
Ohio.....	2,400	14,100	9,400	543,000	225.05	38.40	-2.9	-2.8	-37.0	-31.5
Okla. 4/.....	440	2,600	1,800	86,000	195.90	32.60	---	---	---	---
Oreg.....	2,000	11,200	7,200	437,000	214.95	39.00	-11.7	-8.7	+25.0	+27.5
Pa.....	3,400	18,600	12,000	724,000	214.65	38.85	-21.0	-15.5	-15.3	+10.4
R. I.....	340	1,900	1,300	74,900	220.80	38.60	-1.2	-1.9	-20.3	-14.7
Utah.....	1,200	5,900	3,700	201,000	173.25	34.25	-10.1	-4.6	-31.8	-16.0
Vt.....	120	670	420	31,400	253.20	47.05	+4.5	+3.6	(5/)	(5/)
Wash.....	1,300	6,900	4,300	306,000	229.55	44.50	-31.7	-31.8	-25.8	-12.5
W. Va.....	5,200	29,600	19,500	751,000	144.60	25.30	-.2	-4.3	-21.1	-23.6
Wis.....	1,100	5,900	3,900	295,000	279.45	50.20	-6.9	-6.1	+6.6	+22.1

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ Represents data for March; April data not reported.
5/ First payments under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968; by New Jersey in January 1969.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, April 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	397,000	807,000	$38,142,000	$96.05	$47.30	-2.4	+0.1	+5.8	+16.3
Ala.	100	100	1,400	13.95	13.80	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	190	590	11,900	64.20	20.25	-14.8	-17.0	-29.4	-20.2
Ariz.	1,800	4,200	97,800	53.25	23.30	-4.1	-2.8	-30.2	-2.9
Ark.	280	1,100	3,900	13.90	3.60	+40.8	+44.1	+12.3	+10.1
Calif.	41,700	67,400	2,889,000	69.25	42.90	+1.1	+.1	+24.9	+30.1
Colo.	1,100	3,100	49,000	46.40	15.80	-6.7	+5.1	-24.9	-3.5
Conn. 4/	6,900	20,400	672,000	97.70	32.95	-3.2	+1.6	+23.3	+29.7
Del.	2,400	5,600	154,000	63.75	27.35	-1.7	-.2	+42.5	+32.0
D. C.	1,300	1,400	120,000	92.30	84.35	+2.4	+2.8	+32.7	+40.0
Fla. 4/	7,900	20,100	247,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,500	5,200	77,700	30.55	15.00	+6.6	-1.9	-7.0	-4.1
Guam	77	77	3,700	47.70	47.70	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,800	3,800	206,000	115.95	54.20	+1.2	+1.7	+53.9	+48.3
Ill.	28,200	59,000	3,046,000	108.15	51.60	-3.6	-2.1	+5.1	+27.9
Iowa 4/	3,200	8,300	151,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,200	6,500	305,000	95.45	47.10	-7.3	-2.1	+5.0	+22.8
La.	6,900	7,400	349,000	50.80	46.85	+2.8	+2.5	+7.3	+7.2
Maine	2,500	7,900	113,000	44.30	14.20	-12.0	-9.8	-3.8	-3.0
Md.	5,800	6,700	500,000	86.40	75.00	-4.7	-3.0	-14.1	-10.0
Mass.	13,800	26,600	1,507,000	109.00	56.65	+1.9	+.7	+25.2	+63.7
Mich.	24,500	71,400	2,688,000	109.85	37.65	-8.6	-1.4	+14.0	+5.7
Minn.	7,000	20,900	727,000	103.25	34.80	-5.0	-6.5	+4.6	+14.9
Miss.	1,300	1,600	22,100	17.25	13.85	0	-.2	-1.4	-9.1
Mo.	10,700	13,000	690,000	64.70	53.15	-2.7	-.3	+1.7	+5.0
Mont.	1,000	3,100	56,500	56.70	18.40	-16.8	-20.6	-59.4	-54.0
N. H.	870	2,700	65,600	75.25	23.85	-2.2	+9.8	+19.7	+9.3
N. J. 5/	7,500	8,900	945,000	126.50	105.95	-8.4	+3.4	-76.2	-42.9
N. Mex.	96	180	4,700	48.85	26.20	-6.8	-7.7	-71.1	-53.0
N. Y.	104,000	213,000	13,413,000	128.80	63.00	-1.6	+.8	+10.8	+12.1
N. C.	1,800	4,500	55,200	30.20	12.15	-10.2	-3.8	+15.6	+40.3
N. Dak.	310	1,300	17,200	55.50	13.40	+7.3	-8.4	-6.4	-8.2
Ohio	21,700	56,900	2,206,000	101.55	38.75	-7.6	-3.4	-12.3	-2.7
Okla.	950	2,200	17,300	18.20	7.95	-6.5	-7.1	---	-15.7
Oreg.	2,200	4,600	140,000	63.40	30.30	-19.7	-9.3	---	+8.6
Pa.	44,800	67,700	4,534,000	101.10	67.00	+11.2	+8.6	+56.1	+78.9
R. I. 6/	3,400	10,000	280,000	82.40	28.10	---	---	---	---
S. C.	1,100	1,300	41,900	38.90	33.40	+3.6	+3.1	+38.5	+42.4
S. Dak.	330	1,200	13,100	39.20	11.35	-20.9	-23.4	+2.3	-10.6
Tenn.	1,400	3,800	45,100	32.20	11.90	-5.5	-.3	-28.1	-34.3
Tex. 4/	7,700	(7/)	276,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,400	1,600	108,000	76.95	69.25	-12.7	-11.0	-8.7	-12.2
Vt. 4/	400	(7/)	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	170	190	7,400	43.95	39.30	+7.4	+7.6	+2.7	+7.4
Va.	5,200	11,100	308,000	59.30	27.75	+7.6	+3.5	+33.6	+41.8
Wash.	7,800	13,700	696,000	89.75	50.80	-20.3	-15.4	+5.6	-1.1
W. Va.	2,500	4,100	118,000	47.20	28.90	+6.5	+.1	+67.1	+53.7
Wis. 6/	6,000	16,200	483,000	81.00	29.75	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	200	620	13,300	66.10	21.60	-20.5	-19.6	-27.0	-31.2

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.

3/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

6/ Data for March; April data not reported.

7/ Data not available.

Table 10. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments for selected cities, April 1969

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from			
				Average per--		March 1969 in--		April 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 16 cities 1/..	188,000	350,000	$20,210,000	$107.80	$57.75	+0.9	+1.6	+19.3	+20.2
Baltimore	4,700	5,500	415,000	87.50	76.20	-4.9	-2.8	-17.7	-12.7
Boston	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Buffalo	4,300	6,300	500,000	116.80	78.70	+.7	-1.6	44.8	+10.4
Chicago 2/	19,300	37,600	2,473,000	128.10	65,80	---	---	---	---
Cincinnati 3/ 4/	4,600	14,700	343,000	74.60	23.30	-3.2	-4.3	+41.9	-14.3
Cleveland 3/ 4/	8,400	22,600	801,000	95.10	35.40	+6.7	+6.3	+26.6	+27.4
Detroit	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia	1,300	1,400	120,000	92.30	84.35	+2.4	+2.8	+32.7	+40.0
Los Angeles 3/	21,200	39,800	1,208.000	56.90	30.40	+2.5	+4.8	+27.2	+16.8
Milwaukee 2/ 3/	4,200	9,300	356,000	85.80	38.50	---	---	---	---
Minneapolis	1,700	3,700	154,000	90.25	41.70	-3.5	-8.2	-.8	+1.3
New Orleans	1,200	1,300	65,100	54.15	50.45	+6.2	+6.5	+18.6	+20.4
New York	80,400	157,000	10,329,000	128.55	65.85	-2.0	+.8	+11.4	+9.8
Philadelphia	15,600	24,600	1,608,000	102.80	65.45	+16.6	+6.9	+62.8	+87.4
Pittsburgh	9,800	12,200	1,006,000	102.60	82.10	+4.5	+2.4	+27.3	+51.9
Rochester	1,100	2,900	120,000	105.35	40.95	+14.9	+13.8	+31.5	+39.4
St Louis	2,100	2,400	136,000	63.55	57.65	+2.1	+1.7	+11.8	+11.1
San Francisco	7,500	8,800	576,000	76.90	65.30	+3.6	+6.5	+42.1	+66.2

1/ Data not reported for Boston and Detroit. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Represent data for March; April data not reported.
3/ Data for county in which city is located.
4/ Includes supplementation of categorical cases; not included in State data.

Table 11. Institutional services in intermediate care facilities under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of such services and amount of payments, by State, April 1969[1]

State	Total, all programs 2/			Old-age assistance		
	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients		Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average		Total amount	Average
Total	63,400	$14,224,000	$224.40	52,300	$11,971,000	$228.75
Colorado	3,000	679,000	226.05	2,300	526,000	227.65
Georgia	96	16,300	169.65	84	14,100	168.25
Illinois	14,300	2,912,000	203.95	11,500	2,273,000	198.45
Kansas	3,000	568,000	187.85	2,200	408,000	184.20
Louisiana	250	31,600	126.00	210	25,500	122.00
Maine	2,300	568,000	244.05	2,100	510,000	241.75
Maryland	930	196,000	210.45	780	158,000	203.65
Massachusetts 3/	2,600	889,000	337.35	2,300	792,000	338.60
Nebraska	5,400	970,000	178.65	3,700	658,000	178.60
New Mexico	15	2,000	(4/)	12	1,600	(4/)
Oregon	5,500	766,000	139.35	4,400	615,000	139.85
Rhode Island	1,600	243,000	155.45	1,100	174,000	153.55
South Carolina	170	33,400	193.95	140	26,700	194.70
South Dakota	1,700	325,000	196.70	1,500	287,000	194.70
Texas	18,000	5,255,000	291.15	17,100	4,984,000	291.35
Utah	1,700	254,000	153.70	890	132,000	148.45
Vermont	820	256,000	310.90	740	231,000	311.15
Washington	2,000	260,000	130.95	1,300	155,000	123.10

1/ All data subject to revision. Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.
3/ Represents data for March; April data not reported.
4/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 recipients.

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, April 1969[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		March 1969	April 1968							
Total	$393,426,000	+5.2	+1.7	$368,129,000	$4,691,000	$8,858,000	$224,000	$3,375,000	$2,530,000	$5,619,000
Ala.	1,847,000	+.9	+20.2	---	570	1,678,000	7,600	161,000	---	---
Alaska 3/	244,000	+15.6	+23.2	---	---	63,000	1,600	34,200	---	145,000
Ariz.	181,000	-10.4	+7.1	---	1,200	180,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 3/	1,888,000	+2.8	+4.2	---	400,000	965,000	23,400	385,000	115,000	---
Calif.	62,387,000	-4.2	+.4	62,387,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	3,839,000	+24.5	+59.8	3,812,000	---	---	---	---	---	27,000
Conn.	5,218,000	+17.1	+31.5	5,111,000	---	---	---	---	---	107,000
Del.	301,000	-11.5	-18.4	301,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	682,000	-75.1	(4/)	682,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fla. 3/	2,285,000	+1.9	+17.2	---	---	1,743,000	18,200	316,000	208,000	---
Ga.	5,261,000	-4.2	+45.5	5,261,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	14,300	+3.6	+138.3	13,500	---	---	---	---	---	800
Hawaii	1,227,000	+19.7	+26.1	1,091,000	---	---	---	---	---	136,000
Idaho	600,000	+4.5	-2.4	600,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	12,839,000	-19.7	-9.4	11,594,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,245,000
Ind.	3,316,000	-3.3	+25.2	---	552,000	1,456,000	95,200	645,000	568,000	---
Iowa	2,949,000	-2.6	+45.7	2,949,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,350,000	+3.2	-1.1	3,350,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	5,051,000	+1.6	+93.7	5,051,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	4,718,000	+3.6	+28.6	4,613,000	---	---	---	---	---	105,000
Maine	1,015,000	+25.8	-16.0	924,000	---	---	---	---	---	80,700
Md.	6,573,000	+4.8	+17.2	6,573,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass. 5/	18,163,000	---	---	17,671,000	---	---	---	---	---	492,000
Mich.	18,219,000	+35.7	+36.7	18,036,000	---	---	---	---	---	183,000
Minn.	8,465,000	+4.8	+7.6	8,189,000	---	---	---	---	---	276,000
Miss.	454,000	-20.1	+45.0	---	---	380,000	3,600	70,100	---	---
Mo.	4,520,000	-11.6	+59.3	4,520,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	1,013,000	-2.0	+6.0	764,000	---	---	---	---	---	249,000
Nebr.	1,404,000	+6.4	-28.2	1,404,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	650,000	-5.7	+89.0	650,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	464,000	-1.9	+111.9	464,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	5,123,000	+4.0	+14.5	---	6/ 3,323,000	196,000	18,200	429,000	811,000	346,000
N. Mex.	1,574,000	+12.6	+34.6	1,564,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,300
N. Y.	115,124,000	+11.6	-18.1	115,124,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C. 3/	2,245,000	+8.2	+35.8	---	201,000	305,000	27,700	992,000	604,000	115,000
N. Dak.	834,000	-5.3	-17.6	825,000	---	---	---	---	---	8,700
Ohio	12,564,000	+33.4	+35.4	11,119,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,445,000
Okla.	6,530,000	+2.5	+9.3	6,530,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,654,000	+26.9	+4.8	1,570,000	---	---	---	---	---	83,800
Pa.	19,008,000	-4.2	+15.2	19,008,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,613,000	-11.0	-.5	3,613,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	2,235,000	-3.2	-14.0	2,135,000	---	---	---	---	---	100,000
S. C.	1,950,000	+4.6	+140.7	1,950,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.	610,000	-32.6	-17.7	525,000	---	---	---	---	---	85,500
Tenn.	1,676,000	+11.4	+19.8	---	135,000	1,296,000	8,900	142,000	94,400	---
Tex.	14,743,000	+8.3	+21.2	14,743,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	1,099,000	+64.0	+9.4	1,097,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,200
Vt.	933,000	+6.4	+34.1	933,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 5/	71,900	---	---	71,900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	1,082,000	+1.8	+19.2	---	78,600	596,000	19,500	201,000	130,000	56,800
Wash.	6,877,000	+41.7	+48.1	6,877,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,663,000	+30.9	+52.0	1,545,000	---	---	---	---	---	118,000
Wis.	12,885,000	+16.2	+3.8	12,757,000	---	---	---	---	---	128,000
Wyo.	195,000	+20.4	+32.7	132,000	---	---	---	---	---	63,000

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
5/ Data for April not reported; data represent amounts reported for a previous month.
6/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.

Table 13. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, March 1969[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total	$387,807,000	$369,818,000	$17,989,000
Title XIX States	368,129,000	353,917,000	14,212,000
Other States	19,678,000	15,901,000	3,777,000
Title XIX States			
Calif.	62,387,000	61,140,000	1,247,000
Colo.	3,812,000	3,648,000	164,000
Conn.	5,111,000	5,080,000	31,900
Del.	301,000	294,000	7,400
D. C.	682,000	682,000	---
Ga.	5,261,000	4,878,000	383,000
Guam	13,500	13,500	---
Hawaii	1,091,000	1,091,000	---
Idaho	600,000	578,000	22,600
Ill.	11,594,000	11,426,000	168,000
Iowa	2,949,000	2,853,000	96,000
Kans.	3,350,000	3,255,000	95,500
Ky.	5,051,000	4,796,000	255,000
La.	4,613,000	4,613,000	---
Maine	924,000	876,000	47,700
Md.	6,573,000	6,573,000	---
Mass. 3/	17,671,000	17,671,000	---
Mich.	18,036,000	17,888,000	148,000
Minn.	8,189,000	8,094,000	95,300
Mo.	4,520,000	4,152,000	368,000
Mont.	764,000	749,000	14,800
Nebr.	1,404,000	1,373,000	31,200
Nev.	650,000	650,000	---
N. H.	464,000	447,000	17,000
N. Mex.	1,564,000	1,564,000	---
N. Y.	115,124,000	114,849,000	275,000
N. Dak.	825,000	776,000	2/ 49,500
Ohio	11,119,000	10,826,000	293,000
Okla.	6,530,000	1,580,000	2/ 4,950,000
Oreg.	1,570,000	1,537,000	2/ 32,900
Pa.	19,008,000	18,823,000	185,000
P. R.	3,613,000	3,613,000	---
R. I.	2,135,000	2,119,000	15,800
S. C.	1,950,000	1,857,000	93,800
S. Dak.	525,000	508,000	16,800
Tex.	14,743,000	9,820,000	2/ 4,923,000
Utah	1,097,000	1,078,000	19,200
Vt.	933,000	913,000	20,200
V. I. 3/	71,900	71,900	---
Wash.	6,877,000	6,732,000	2/ 145,000
W. Va.	1,545,000	1,545,000	---
Wis.	12,757,000	12,757,000	---
Wyo.	132,000	132,000	---
Other States			
Ala.	1,847,000	1,847,000	---
Alaska	98,900	98,900	---
Ariz.	181,000	137,000	43,500
Ark.	1,888,000	1,643,000	245,000
Fla.	2,285,000	2,008,000	277,000
Ind.	3,316,000	2,969,000	2/ 347,000
Miss.	454,000	454,000	---
N. J.	4,777,000	4,715,000	62,500
N. C.	2,131,000	969,000	2/ 1,162,000
Tenn.	1,676,000	138,000	2/ 1,538,000
Va.	1,025,000	923,000	2/ 102,000

1/ All data subject to revision.

2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$1,162,000; Oklahoma-$4,645,000; Tennessee-$1,334,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Indiana-$273,000; North Dakota-$31,800; Oregon-$32,900; Texas-$4,011,000; Virginia-$58,400; and Washington-$11,500.

3/ Data for April not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

for such aid and medical assistance for the Aged.
Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
Data for April not reported; data represent amounts reported for a previous month.
Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.

Table 14. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, April 1969[1]

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	332,864	---	24,768,880	---	$2,090,019	$2,193,781
Retired workers and dependents	164,770	---	15,667,210	---	1,399,096	1,434,347
Retired workers	117,503	$104.07	12,506,233	$99.42	1,243,373	1,266,815
Wives and husbands	30,833	49.69	2,634,806	51.42	135,470	144,808
Children 2/	16,434	41.15	526,171	38.49	20,254	22,724
Disabled workers and dependents	63,223	---	2,385,351	---	186,026	207,707
Disabled workers	29,862	116.66	1,324.751	112.02	148,399	164,430
Wives and husbands	7,801	39.32	253,485	38.01	9,635	11,372
Children 2/	25,560	34.60	807,115	34.68	27,992	31,905
Survivors of deceased workers	100,055	---	6,068,091	---	479,489	525,707
Widowed mothers	11,001	75.50	500,686	74.58	37,340	42,040
Children 2/	55,488	67.93	2,552,163	70.80	180,699	200,716
Widows and widowers 3/	33,379	90.00	2,984,234	86.69	258,709	279,909
Parents	187	101.42	31,008	88.40	2,741	3,042
Special age-72 beneficiaries 4/	4,816	---	648,228	---	25,408	26,020
Primary	4,662	---	630,003	39.75	25,044	25,646
Wives	154	---	18,225	19.96	364	374
Lump-sum death payments 5/	122,504	233.04	---	---	---	27,543

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

3/ Includes actuarially reduced benefits for widows and divorced wives aged 60-61; a total of 129,578 such beneficiaries were in current-payment status. Also includes disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61; a total of 28,869 such persons were in current-payment status.

4/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured status provisions of the Social Security Act.

5/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 118,192 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

May Tables

Table 1. Recent changes in public assistance: Recipients, payments, and money payments per recipient, May 1969 compared with selected earlier months

Program	Two years ago May 1967	One year ago May 1968	Last month April 1969	This month May 1969
RECIPIENTS:				
Old-Age Assistance	2,066,000	2,023,000	2,031,000	2,034,000
Aid to the Blind	83,100	81,200	80,200	79,900
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	609,000	666,000	738,000	747,000
Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Families	1,202,000	1,380,000	1,642,000	1,652,000
Persons	4,973,000	5,615,000	6,541,000	6,547,000
Children	3,739,000	4,209,000	4,860,000	4,870,000
General Assistance:				
Cases	314,000	358,000	397,000	398,000
Persons	676,000	749,000	806,000	799,000
ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (In 000's):				
Total	$625,666	$797,756	$944,768	$938,171
Maintenance Assistance:				
Total	403,533	461,177	535,185	535,222
Old-Age Assistance	140,858	136,661	143,307	143,565
Aid to the Blind	7,255	7,375	7,577	7,580
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	46,691	53,802	62,751	63,950
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	183,036	230,058	283,354	282,210
General Assistance	25,693	33,281	38,196	37,917
Payments to intermediate care facilities	---	---	14,916	15,456
Medical Assistance:				
Total	222,133	336,579	394,667	387,493
Medical Assistance	188,743	311,238	369,261	361,121
Medical Assistance for Aged	5,018	5,675	4,691	4,821
Other Federally Aided	23,257	14,615	14,987	15,415
General Assistance	5,115	5,051	5,728	6,136
MONEY PAYMENTS PER RECIPIENT:				
Old-Age Assistance	$68.20	$67.55	$70.55	$70.60
Aid to the Blind	87.35	90.80	94.45	94.85
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled	76.70	80.80	85.10	85.60
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:				
Average per family	152.25	166.70	172.60	170.90
Average per person	36.80	40.95	43.30	43.10
General Assistance:				
Average per case	81.75	92.85	96.10	95.20
Average per person	38.00	44.40	47.30	47.45

age per deceased worker.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, May 1968-May 1969[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments to recipients 2/							Payments to intermediate care facilities 3/	Medical assistance 4/					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/		Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children				Total	Medical assistance (Title XIX)	Medical assistance for the aged (Title I and XVI)	Other 6/	
	Amount of assistance (In thousands)														
1968															
May	$797,756	$461,177	$427,896	$136,661	$7,375	$53,802	$230,058	$33,281	---	$336,579	$331,506	$311,237	$5,675	$14,615	$5,051
June	815,718	466,061	433,121	136,756	7,388	54,301	234,676	32,940	---	349,657	344,890	324,609	5,480	14,801	4,767
July	802,207	473,443	438,206	138,160	7,411	55,125	237,510	35,237	$319	328,445	323,624	303,900	5,961	13,763	4,821
August 7/	841,629	499,573	459,891	139,306	7,437	56,146	257,002	39,682	1,236	340,820	335,782	315,866	5,381	14,535	5,038
September	821,803	478,335	440,993	138,091	7,364	55,592	239,946	37,342	1,821	341,647	336,215	316,508	5,525	14,182	5,432
October	859,085	486,917	450,667	139,332	7,396	56,699	247,240	36,250	1,985	370,183	365,226	345,064	5,678	14,484	4,957
November	862,545	484,946	449,388	138,683	7,369	56,732	246,604	35,558	2,033	375,566	370,196	349,902	5,722	14,572	5,370
December 7/	880,005	521,453	480,818	142,193	7,485	58,680	272,460	40,635	2,083	356,469	351,377	330,893	5,753	14,731	5,092
1969															
January	900,870	513,862	475,223	141,287	7,487	59,322	267,127	38,639	6,807	380,201	373,974	355,811	4,315	13,848	6,227
February	915,892	519,552	482,215	141,990	7,478	60,533	272,214	37,337	12,478	383,862	378,095	359,860	4,315	13,920	5,767
March 7/	938,607	551,297	509,656	144,628	7,625	62,339	295,064	41,641	13,283	374,027	368,412	349,087	4,525	14,800	5,615
April	944,768	535,185	496,989	143,307	7,577	62,751	283,354	38,196	14,916	394,667	388,939	369,261	4,691	14,987	5,728
May	938,171	535,222	497,305	143,565	7,580	63,950	282,210	37,917	15,456	387,493	381,357	361,121	4,821	15,415	6,136
	Percentage change from preceding month														
1968															
May	-5.5	+0.8	+0.8	-0.1	+0.4	+0.9	+1.3	+1.4	---	-13.0	-13.2	-14.1	+6.4	+2.0	-1.6
June	+2.3	+1.1	+1.2	+.1	+.2	+.9	+2.0	-1.1	---	+3.9	+4.0	+4.3	-3.4	+1.4	-5.6
July	-1.7	+1.6	+1.1	+.8	+.3	+1.5	+1.2	+6.9	---	-6.1	-6.2	-6.4	+8.8	-7.0	+1.1
August 7/	+2.5	+1.4	+1.0	(9/)	-.3	+.7	+1.7	+3.1	+287.7	+3.8	+3.8	+3.9	-9.7	+5.6	+4.5
September	+.1	(8/)	-.4	-.1	-.3	+.1	-.7	+2.8	+47.3	+.2	+.1	+.2	+2.7	-2.4	+7.8
October	+4.5	+1.8	+2.2	+.9	+.4	+2.0	+3.0	-2.9	+9.0	+8.4	+8.6	+9.0	+2.8	+2.1	-8.7
November	+.4	-.4	-.3	-.2	-.4	+.1	-.3	-1.5	+2.4	+1.5	+1.4	+1.4	+.8	+.6	+6.2
December 7/	-.5	+3.0	+2.9	+1.6	+.9	+2.3	+3.5	+4.0	+2.5	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	+.5	+1.1	-7.2
1969															
January	+2.4	+3.6	+2.8	+.1	+.7	+2.2	+4.2	+3.9	+226.8	+6.7	+6.4	+7.5	-25.0	-6.0	+22.2
February	+1.7	+1.1	+1.5	+.5	-.1	+2.0	+1.9	-3.4	+83.3	+1.0	+1.1	+1.1	0	+.5	-7.4
March 7/	(8/)	+1.7	+1.9	+1.0	+1.3	+1.7	+2.1	+2.1	+6.5	-2.6	-2.6	-3.0	+6.3	+6.3	-2.6
April	+3.2	+1.3	+2.1	-.1	-.6	+1.9	+2.0	+.1	+12.3	+5.5	+5.6	+5.8	+3.7	+1.3	+2.0
May	-.7	(9/)	+.1	+.2	(9/)	+1.9	-.4	-.7	+3.6	-1.8	-2.0	-1.9	+2.8	+5.5	+7.1
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year														
1969															
May	+17.6	+16.0	+16.1	+5.1	+2.8	+18.9	+22.7	+13.9	---	+15.1	+15.0	+16.0	-15.0	+5.6	+21.5

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.
4/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid to medical vendors during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
6/ Data represent payments to medical vendors under maintenance assistance programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, IV, X, XIV, or XVI.
7/ Amounts for money payments include a special grant of $25.00 per person (aggregating $20,500,000 in August, $22,002,000 in December, and $22,807,000 in March) issued quarterly in New York City. Percentage changes based on data excluding these amounts.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in column 2 is the sum of the money payment columns; previously it also included payments to intermediate care facilities.

Percentage changes based on data excluding these amounts.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
9/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in column 2 is the sum of the money payment columns; previously it also included payments to intermediate care facilities.

Table 3. Number of recipients of public assistance maintenance payments in the United States, by month, May 1968-May 1969[1]

Year and month	Recipients of money payments 2/										Recipients of institutional services in intermediate care facilities 3/
	Total	Federally aided programs							General assistance 4/		
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children					
						Families	Total recipients 5/	Children	Cases	Recipients	
	Number of recipients (In thousands)										
1968											
May	9,134	8,385	2,023	81.2	666	1,380	5,615	4,209	358	749	---
June	9,116	8,379	2,019	81.2	670	1,383	5,609	4,207	353	737	---
July	9,178	8,410	2,019	81.0	674	1,397	5,636	4,229	367	768	2.6
August	9,274	8,490	2,022	81.0	680	1,420	5,707	4,275	375	784	7.6
September	9,424	8,587	2,021	81.1	684	1,443	5,801	4,351	383	837	12.3
October	9,480	8,680	2,026	81.1	691	1,471	5,882	4,408	382	800	12.7
November	9,561	8,763	2,026	81.0	697	1,490	5,959	4,465	382	798	13.0
December	9,725	8,898	2,028	80.7	703	1,522	6,086	4,555	391	827	13.6
1969											
January	9,890	9,036	2,025	80.5	711	1,556	6,220	4,649	404	854	6/ 23.4
February	10,027	9,199	2,025	80.3	718	1,591	6,376	4,743	402	828	58.2
March	10,143	9,316	2,030	80.4	728	1,621	6,478	4,815	404	827	60.4
April	10,196	9,390	2,031	80.2	738	1,642	6,541	4,860	397	806	66.6
May	10,207	9,408	2,034	79.9	747	1,652	6,547	4,870	398	799	68.8
	Percentage change from preceding month										
1968											
May	-0.1	(7/)	-0.3	-0.2	+0.9	+0.4	+0.1	+0.1	-0.3	-1.7	---
June	-.2	-.1	-.2	0	+.6	+.2	-.1	(8/)	-.8	-1.6	---
July	+.7	+.4	0	-.2	+.6	+1.0	+.4	+.5	+3.8	+4.8	---
August	+1.0	+1.0	+.1	0	+.9	+1.6	+1.2	+1.1	+2.2	+2.1	+194.6
September	+1.6	+1.1	(8/)	(7/)	+.6	+1.7	+1.7	+1.8	+2.1	+6.8	+61.3
October	+.6	+1.1	+.2	0	+1.0	+1.9	+1.4	+1.3	-.3	-4.4	+3.4
November	+.9	+1.0	(8/)	(8/)	+.8	+1.3	+1.3	+1.3	0	-.2	+2.4
December	+1.7	+1.5	+.1	-.4	+.9	+2.0	+2.1	+2.0	+2.6	+3.6	+4.8
1969											
January	+1.7	+1.6	-.1	-.3	+1.1	+2.2	+2.2	+2.1	+2.7	+2.7	+71.8
February	+1.4	+1.8	0	-.3	+1.1	+2.3	+2.5	+2.0	-.4	-3.0	+149.0
March	+1.2	+1.3	+.2	+.1	+1.3	+1.9	+1.6	+1.5	+.3	-.2	+3.8
April	+.5	+.8	+.1	-.2	+1.4	+1.3	+1.0	+.9	-1.6	-2.5	+10.3
May	+.1	+.2	+.1	-.4	+1.3	+.6	+.1	+.2	+.3	-.8	+3.3
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year										
1969											
May	+11.7	+12.2	+.6	-1.6	+12.2	+19.7	+16.6	+15.7	+11.1	+6.6	---

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes recipients of nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
3/ Includes recipients of OAA, AB, or APTD for whom such payments are subject to Federal financial participation under approved State plans under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI and a few AFDC or GA recipients for whom such payments are made without Federal participation.
4/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.
5/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
6/ Does not include Illinois; data not available.
7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Beginning with the March 1969 release, the total in Column 1 includes all recipients of money payments; previously it did not include recipients of general assistance. Column 2 is the total for all Federally aided programs; previously it included only the adult programs.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,034,000	$143,565,000	$70.60	+0.1	+0.2	+0.6	+5.1
Ala.....	114,000	7,059,000	61.95	+.2	+.1	+1.2	+5.7
Alaska 3/.....	1,500	134,000	88.75	+.9	+1.3	+3.5	+15.7
Ariz.....	11,700	654,000	55.70	-.1	(4/)	-3.2	+.5
Ark. 3/.....	60,600	3,256,000	53.75	-.2	-.4	-2.7	-4.5
Calif.....	307,000	32,456,000	105.70	+.4	+.7	+5.7	+12.2
Colo. 2/.....	38,100	2,989,000	78.40	-.3	-.3	-2.7	-1.7
Conn.....	7,600	673,000	88.10	-.1	-2.0	+3.8	+18.9
Del.....	1,900	108,000	58.35	+1.2	+1.5	+2.4	+1.5
D. C.....	2,400	182,000	75.80	-1.4	-2.4	+8.4	+9.8
Fla. 3/.....	69,000	3,369,000	48.85	-.2	-.1	-2.9	+1.3
Ga. 3/.....	90,300	4,594,000	50.85	+.2	(5/)	+2.1	(5/)
Guam.....	290	14,800	51.50	+2.9	+3.0	+19.1	+17.7
Hawaii 3/.....	2,000	178,000	90.05	-.7	-.1	+6.9	+18.1
Idaho.....	3,300	211,000	64.80	-.5	+.1	-7.5	-5.6
Ill. 3/.....	37,400	2,541,000	67.95	0	+1.4	-1.7	+5.3
Ind.....	16,900	794,000	46.95	+.1	(5/)	-5.0	-4.4
Iowa.....	23,500	2,528,000	107.60	+.8	+.9	-.7	+5.6
Kans. 3/.....	14,200	1,109,000	78.10	-.4	+.6	-13.0	-22.6
Ky. 3/.....	64,000	3,434,000	53.65	+.1	+.1	+5.3	+5.2
La.....	120,000	8,344,000	69.35	-.1	(4/)	-1.8	-2.6
Maine 3/.....	10,100	603,000	59.55	+.1	+.9	+.1	+11.3
Md. 3/.....	8,600	633,000	73.40	+.4	+1.4	+11.5	+37.0
Mass.....	49,700	4,361,000	87.70	+.3	+2.0	+3.2	+13.5
Mich.....	37,400	2,700,000	72.15	+.1	+.9	-2.2	+5.2
Minn.....	22,400	1,469,000	65.50	-.6	-.1	-7.5	-2.9
Miss.....	71,900	2,840,000	39.50	(5/)	-.2	+.6	+10.0
Mo.....	90,100	6,497,000	72.15	-.2	(5/)	-2.1	+4.4
Mont.....	3,600	226,000	63.10	+.6	+.6	-3.7	-5.2
Nebr. 3/.....	8,000	459,000	57.55	-.1	+.1	-4.8	-3.6
Nev.....	2,900	197,000	67.70	+8.0	-1.2	+13.2	+2.7
N. H.....	4,200	482,000	116.00	-1.0	-1.2	+.2	+8.4
N. J.....	14,600	1,164,000	79.65	+.8	-.7	+4.1	+14.4
N. Mex. 3/.....	9,500	513,000	53.75	-.1	+.5	+.1	-.9
N. Y. 3/.....	85,800	8,120,000	94.60	+1.0	-1.7	+13.2	+14.9
N. C. 3/.....	37,900	2,674,000	70.60	+.3	+.4	+1.3	+11.0
N. Dak. 3/.....	3,900	305,000	77.75	-1.0	-2.1	-4.7	-.3
Ohio.....	59,600	3,551,000	59.60	(5/)	-.3	-3.7	-5.7
Okla. 3/.....	75,200	5,282,000	70.25	-.8	-1.0	-3.3	-5.3
Oreg.....	7,200	454,000	63.10	+.8	+.1	-18.8	-10.7
Pa.....	44,800	3,711,000	82.75	+1.1	+.8	+4.7	+23.0
P. R. 3/.....	21,500	266,000	12.35	+.9	-.1	-3.2	+26.3
R. I. 3/.....	4,500	183,000	40.20	+7.8	-1.5	+8.9	-26.0
S. C.....	19,000	857,000	45.05	-.1	(5/)	-11.7	-9.5
S. Dak.....	4,600	283,000	61.20	-.1	(5/)	-7.5	-8.0
Tenn.....	49,500	2,464,000	49.80	+.2	+.1	-.9	-.1
Tex.....	227,000	13,384,000	58.90	(4/)	+.2	-.9	-3.1
Utah 6/.....	4,300	190,000	44.00	---	---	---	---
Vt. 3/.....	4,300	304,000	71.10	+1.1	+1.5	+.7	+5.7
V. I.....	370	14,200	38.25	+.3	-.5	-1.3	-1.7
Va.....	11,000	707,000	64.05	+.8	+3.5	+1.7	+18.0
Wash.....	23,000	1,455,000	63.30	-.5	+.4	-6.2	-5.0
W. Va.....	11,100	743,000	66.75	(4/)	+.6	-1.4	+7.9
Wis.....	18,200	1,687,000	92.55	-.1	-.3	+11.5	+66.3
Wyo.....	2,000	159,000	79.80	+.1	-.6	-4.2	-.8

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes 3,600 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $330,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.
3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/...	79,900	$7,580,000	$94.85	-0.4	(4/)	-1.6	+2.8
Ala.	1,900	135,000	70.20	-.4	-.2	+3.2	+3.5
Alaska 5/	96	11,400	119.20	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ariz.	570	41,600	73.45	-.7	-.3	-12.8	-8.5
Ark. 5/	1,800	122,000	67.40	+.4	+.2	-2.8	-5.4
Calif. 2/	12,900	1,882,000	146.25	+.2	+1.0	+2.9	+9.1
Colo.	200	15,400	76.30	+1.0	+1.1	-.5	+15.0
Conn.	240	23,600	98.75	-1.2	+6.8	-4.4	+14.4
Del.	360	31,500	88.40	+.8	-1.4	+4.7	+6.8
D. C.	190	16,300	84.55	-4.0	-8.2	+6.6	+1.5
Fla. 5/	2,300	149,000	64.00	-.1	(7/)	-4.0	-1.6
Ga. 5/	3,200	199,000	62.20	-.1	+.1	+1.5	+.3
Guam	6	400	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Hawaii 5/	68	7,600	111.30	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho	110	8,500	79.35	+.9	+1.4	+.9	+4.7
Ill. 5/	1,700	152,000	88.05	+.1	+1.8	-4.2	+1.9
Ind.	1,400	90,900	64.50	-.6	-1.1	-2.4	-9.1
Iowa	1,000	116,000	111.55	+1.1	+.5	-.2	+3.9
Kans. 5/	370	29,700	80.60	-.5	+.4	-5.9	-17.5
Ky. 5/	2,200	151,000	70.15	-.5	-.5	-17.4	-17.7
La.	2,400	184,000	75.95	(7/)	+.3	-3.0	-3.6
Maine 5/	220	17,700	82.35	+1.4	-.8	-.5	+11.8
Md. 5/	340	29,800	88.30	-.9	+.1	-2.9	+3.2
Mass.	2,500	385,000	151.35	-6.3	+.5	+4.1	+24.6
Mich.	1,400	130,000	93.95	+.1	-.5	-3.3	+4.2
Minn.	810	65,000	80.45	+.9	+.1	0	+.6
Miss.	2,200	108,000	49.15	-.3	-.8	-5.1	+8.1
Mo. 2/	3,800	334,000	87.05	+.1	+.2	-.6	-.3
Mont.	160	12,900	79.40	+3.8	+2.0	-3.6	+.8
Nebr. 5/	350	30,800	88.50	+1.2	+1.5	-1.7	+4.2
Nev.	180	15,900	89.30	+4.7	-2.9	+15.6	+7.3
N. H.	240	27,600	116.95	+.9	+.5	0	+5.9
N. J.	900	89,200	99.20	-.1	-1.3	+1.6	+13.7
N. Mex. 5/	370	27,000	73.10	-.3	-.4	+1.1	-2.0
N. Y. 5/	3,500	408,000	117.55	+1.0	+1.3	+6.1	+7.5
N. C.	4,600	388,000	83.60	-.1	+.5	+.6	+8.6
N. Dak. 5/	83	8,000	96.00	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio	2,800	200,000	72.50	-.2	-.1	-2.5	-3.0
Okla. 5/	1,400	140,000	102.80	-.7	-.2	-8.0	-9.3
Oreg.	460	43,900	95.25	-.9	-2.1	-9.6	-2.5
Pa. 3/	8,900	977,000	109.80	-.8	-1.3	-4.6	-2.8
P. R. 5/	770	9,600	12.50	-.3	-.4	-5.8	+22.5
R. I. 5/	120	8,100	68.40	0	-6.8	+.9	-7.0
S. C.	1,900	109,000	58.10	+.8	+1.0	-2.5	-2.3
S. Dak.	120	9,800	85.25	0	-.1	0	+1.5
Tenn.	1,800	118,000	66.25	+.5	+.1	-.6	-2.1
Tex.	4,000	286,000	71.90	-3.0	-2.8	-5.3	-6.6
Utah 8/	140	8,900	63.30	---	---	---	---
Vt. 5/	110	9,400	88.85	-1.9	-.8	+1.0	+4.6
V. I.	7	270	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.	1,100	83,000	78.20	+.8	-.6	-2.0	+1.6
Wash.	460	40,700	88.15	-1.3	-1.1	-5.3	-4.2
W. Va.	570	34,000	59.60	-1.0	+.2	-5.0	-.1
Wis.	640	55,400	87.25	-.3	-2.4	+9.9	+15.9
Wyo.	44	3,700	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $40,100 to 210 recipients and Missouri, $47,300 to 470 recipients.
3/ Does not include $589,000 to an estimated 7,800 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State Law without Federal participation.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
8/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and recipients of only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	747,000	$63,950,000	$85.60	+1.3	+1.9	+12.2	+18.9
Ala.	16,900	843,000	50.00	+1.2	+1.2	+7.7	+8.4
Alaska 2/	610	70,000	114.05	+3.4	+3.5	+33.2	+51.3
Ariz.	6,200	405,000	65.45	+.7	+.7	+2.3	+1.9
Ark. 2/	11,200	678,000	60.70	(3/)	+.1	-2.1	-3.9
Calif.	146,000	18,012,000	122.95	+1.9	+2.6	+18.4	+23.7
Colo.	7,500	548,000	72.80	+1.5	+1.5	+5.7	+21.8
Conn.	5,900	636,000	107.30	+.8	-2.6	+15.1	+27.8
Del.	1,300	122,000	95.70	+3.4	+2.6	+19.3	+25.9
D. C.	4,700	416,000	88.15	+1.2	+.9	+11.7	+11.9
Fla. 2/	20,300	1,244,000	61.20	-.1	-.2	-.1	+3.0
Ga. 2/	30,800	1,865,000	60.60	+.9	+.7	+4.9	+3.5
Guam	49	2,700	---	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii 2/	1,600	200,000	122.35	+.1	+1.3	+5.7	+19.5
Idaho	2,800	214,000	75.55	+.2	+.3	+5.3	+6.9
Ill. 2/	36,500	3,269,000	89.50	+1.2	+2.4	+10.6	+17.5
Ind.	4,200	218,000	51.30	+4.9	+4.9	+40.6	+42.7
Iowa	2,700	357,000	132.80	+1.2	+1.2	+15.3	+20.8
Kans. 2/	5,600	525,000	94.40	+.1	-.1	-1.2	-20.8
Ky. 2/	14,900	1,042,000	69.90	+1.5	+1.3	-1.3	-2.5
La.	22,100	1,185,000	53,60	-.5	(3/)	-.6	-.1
Maine 2/	3,100	265,000	85.25	+1.6	-.6	+16.3	+31.6
Md. 2/	14,700	1,221,000	83.10	+.9	+1.9	+12.8	+19.7
Mass.	15,700	1,647,000	104.65	(5/)	+3.4	+6.4	+16.9
Mich.	22,500	2,121,000	94.30	+1.6	+2.7	+16.7	+27.4
Minn.	9,000	769,000	85.90	+.9	+.8	+8.3	+16.7
Miss.	21,600	1,054,000	48.80	+.1	-.2	-.4	+9.1
Mo.	18,000	1,330,000	73.95	+.4	+.3	+4.9	+5.7
Mont.	1,800	139,000	76,80	+1.7	+1.7	+17.3	+16.7
Nebr. 2/	3,600	247,000	69.55	+1.4	+2.2	+4.4	+4.3
N. H.	760	78,600	103.85	+1.5	+.9	+9.9	+14.6
N. J.	11,200	1,163,000	104.20	+1.1	+.5	+13.3	+31.3
N. Mex. 2/	7,200	495,000	69.05	+1.6	+1.6	+23.6	+23.5
N. Y. 2/	60,200	6,319,000	105.05	+3.9	+4.9	+43.6	+44.5
N. C. 2/	25,100	1,875,000	74.80	+.6	+.9	+7.6	+15.6
N. Dak. 2/	2,000	173,000	86.90	+.8	-.1	+8.3	+11.2
Ohio	28,600	2,062,000	72.15	+2.3	+2.3	+19.2	+18.6
Okla. 2/	19,500	1,822,000	93,50	-.3	-.6	-.9	-2.2
Oreg.	4,800	417,000	87.70	+3.6	+2.2	-8.6	+3.3
Pa.	26,600	2,344,000	88,10	-.1	+.7	+2.7	+24.2
P. R. 2/	13,100	166,000	12.70	-.4	+.8	+5.2	+40.4
R. I. 2/	3,700	273,000	74.45	+.1	+.4	+5.9	-2.7
S. C.	9,600	495,000	51.60	+1.0	+1.2	+1.7	+.8
S. Dak.	1,400	90,300	64.65	+.5	-.5	+6.2	+3.2
Tenn.	20,800	1,357,000	65.20	+.9	+.9	+13.8	+13.4
Tex.	19,700	1,169,000	59.35	+2.2	+1.8	+28.1	+34.9
Utah	5,100	310,000	61.20	---	---	---	---
Vt. 2/	1,700	154,000	88.45	-.8	-.2	+17.6	+26.5
V. I.	68	2,800	41.40	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.	7,300	554,000	76.10	+.6	+3.2	+2.7	+17.3
Wash.	12,700	1,058,000	83.60	+3.0	+4.5	+22.8	+30.1
W. Va.	6,600	372,000	56.30	+.8	+1.0	+7.6	+10.6
Wis.	6,500	494,000	75.45	+.9	-5.9	+17.1	+41.4
Wyo.	840	61,800	73,20	+.1	-.1	-.2	+2.2

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
3/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/..	1,652,000	6,547,000	4,870,000	$282,210,000	$170.90	$43.10	+0.1	-.4	+16.6	+22.7
Ala.....	25,600	106,000	84,000	1,635,000	63.85	15.50	+.8	+.9	+17.4	+20.6
Alaska.....	2,000	6,900	5,300	330,000	167.40	47.75	+1.0	+.9	+26.0	+70.7
Ariz.....	10,500	44,500	33,900	1,265,000	120.35	28.45	+.4	+1.2	+1.8	+1.0
Ark.....	10,200	40,500	30,700	795,000	78.30	19.60	+.5	+.7	+3.3	+5.2
Calif. 3/....	266,000	1,005,000	721,000	49,090,000	184.20	48.85	-.6	+.4	+21.4	+29.9
Colo. 3/.....	15,500	57,200	43,300	2,257,000	145.95	39.45	-.7	-.6	+2.9	+6.5
Conn. 3/.....	20,300	77,700	57,800	4,765,000	234.75	61.35	+1.3	-1.1	+17.7	+27.5
Del. 3/.....	4,600	18,100	13,700	595,000	128.10	32.85	-.7	-1.5	+3.3	+4.8
D. C.....	7,500	32,700	25,900	1,360,000	180.20	41.60	+1.4	+1.5	+23.9	+32.6
Fla.....	45,000	176,000	139,000	3,617,000	80.45	20.55	+.6	+1.2	+18.4	+60.8
Ga.....	41,000	158,000	121,000	3,880,000	94.75	24.55	+1.7	+1.8	+41.5	+39.0
Guam.....	260	1,500	1,200	50,400	190.75	34.20	0	0	+28.2	+25.1
Hawaii 3/....	5,200	21,200	15,500	1,027,000	196.50	48.50	-1.1	+.6	+4.6	+15.6
Idaho.....	3,500	12,800	9,100	612,000	176.60	47.90	-.3	-.1	+3.5	+6.6
Ill. 3/.....	76,900	336,000	261,000	16,347,000	212.65	48.65	+.5	+1.3	+14.0	+24.3
Ind.....	14,400	59,400	44,700	1,912,000	132.45	32.20	+1.8	+.8	+10.9	+10.6
Iowa.....	15,500	59,200	43,000	2,941,000	190.35	49.70	+1.9	+1.7	+14.7	+16.1
Kans. 3/.....	11,600	46,400	35,800	2,192,000	189.00	47.25	+.2	+.7	+11.9	+20.9
Ky.....	31,800	123,000	88,500	3,572,000	112.40	29.15	+1.1	+1.3	+12.6	+15.4
La.....	40,400	175,000	136,000	4,216,000	104.25	24.10	+1.2	+2.4	+24.3	+26.5
Maine 3/.....	7,900	28,700	21,200	859,000	109.05	29.95	+1.6	+1.7	+27.9	+29.8
Md. 3/.....	32,100	126,000	97,000	4,925,000	153.35	39.10	+4.4	+4.3	+13.6	+13.8
Mass. 3/.....	49,300	181,000	133,000	11,981,000	242.95	66.35	+.4	+9.5	+23.0	+46.1
Mich. 3/.....	53,300	214,000	161,000	10,357,000	194.20	48.35	+1.3	+.9	+8.5	+16.4
Minn.....	18,500	65,900	50,700	3,677,000	198.95	55.75	+.6	+.1	+7.6	+11.6
Miss.....	26,600	106,000	87,100	1,062,000	39.85	10.00	+.6	+2.1	+4.2	+23.2
Mo. 3/.....	30,600	124,000	95,100	3,319,000	108.55	26.75	+.5	+.5	+7.3	+16.3
Mont.....	3,100	11,400	8,700	424,000	137.65	37.20	+1.1	+.6	+13.6	+15.4
Nebr. 3/.....	6,900	26,600	20,400	1,002,000	145.90	37.70	-.3	+.3	+8.2	+10.7
Nev.....	2,700	9,200	7,100	288,000	106.15	31.40	-4.2	(4/)	+7.6	+9.5
N. H.....	1,900	7,500	5,600	331,000	176.80	44.10	+1.1	+.4	+21.1	+24.5
N. J. 3/.....	53,700	215,000	160,000	14,378,000	267.90	66.70	-.5	+.3	+37.2	+58.3
N. Mex.....	11,500	44,900	34,200	1,380,000	120.20	30.70	+.3	+.5	+9.8	+9.7
N. Y. 3/.....	260,000	1,008,000	726,000	62,119,000	239.05	61.60	-.7	-5.3	+19.3	+7.3
N. C.....	28,600	114,000	86,300	3,242,000	113.20	28.35	+.8	+1.1	+5.5	+16.2
N. Dak.....	2,700	10,300	7,900	506,000	188.25	49.15	-.9	+.2	+2.2	+6.7
Ohio 3/.....	62,900	249,000	186,000	9,890,000	157.30	39.70	+.1	+.4	+7.9	+14.3
Okla. 3/.....	24,100	90,400	67,500	3,086,000	128.20	34.15	+.6	+1.2	+.4	-.2
Oreg. 3/.....	13,600	50,700	36,000	2,220,000	162.85	43.80	-2.0	-.3	+20.5	+30.9
Pa. 3/.....	90,800	373,000	271,000	18,749,000	206.40	50.25	+.4	+2.4	+21.1	+59.4
P. R.....	39,300	196,000	147,000	1,645,000	41.85	8.40	+1.4	+.7	+13.2	+78.0
R. I. 3/.....	9,200	35,300	25,700	1,756,000	190.80	49.75	(4/)	+.5	+13.9	+28.0
S. C.....	10,700	41,500	33,100	765,000	71.45	18.45	+2.6	+2.7	+34.8	+34.8
S. Dak.....	4,000	14,800	11,100	673,000	168.10	45.50	+1.1	+.9	+6.2	+16.7
Tenn.....	29,200	113,000	87,300	2,971,000	101.80	26.25	+.4	+.3	+13.7	+14.0
Tex.....	35,600	162,000	124,000	2,715,000	76.35	16.80	-6.8	-17.1	+15.6	-5.1
Utah 3/ 5/...	8,000	30,200	20,900	1,165,000	145.05	38.55	---	---	---	---
Vt. 3/.....	3,100	11,500	8,200	566,000	184.65	49.20	-2.7	-2.8	+27.4	+35.5
V. I.....	410	1,700	1,400	47,200	115.75	28.55	+.3	+.2	+3.1	+.7
Va.....	17,400	69,900	53,800	2,646,000	152.20	37.85	+2.3	+4.1	+14.4	+41.1
Wash. 3/.....	22,300	79,200	56,300	3,942,000	177.00	49.75	-3.1	+.7	+16.9	+23.0
W. Va. 3/....	20,600	90,300	63,500	2,336,000	113.35	25.60	+2.2	+2.3	+1.0	+.5
Wis. 3/.....	21,700	82,200	61,800	4,548,000	209.85	55.30	+.1	-.6	+18.9	+31.9
Wyo.....	1,300	4,900	3,800	183,000	137.75	36.95	+6.8	+1.1	+4.3	+.8

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8.
4/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.
5/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	70,500	388,000	253,000	$17,016,000	$241.20	$43.85	-10.0	-8.8	+1.1	+9.0
Calif.....	28,800	155,000	100,000	6,410,000	222.45	41.35	-10.1	-9.6	+8.6	+19.4
Colo.....	1,000	5,100	3,500	212,000	210.35	41.45	-11.4	-10.8	-13.9	-10.4
Conn.....	200	1,200	780	65,000	325.10	55.80	-11.0	-13.2	-53.7	-45.2
Del.....	52	360	260	10,300	198.70	28.55	-11.5	-13.9	-71.7	-73.8
Hawaii.....	230	1,400	940	66,000	285.70	47.00	-8.9	-5.6	-45.0	-36.8
Ill.....	3,300	20,400	13,900	919,000	276.20	45.10	-5.4	-5.5	-10.7	-2.7
Kans.....	200	1,300	860	54,100	267.80	42.95	-11.0	-13.8	-31.1	-21.2
Maine.....	36	210	140	6,400	(3/)	29.90	+15.7	+20.1	(3/)	(3/)
Md.....	160	870	550	31,500	199.65	36.15	-13.6	-9.4	-35.7	-31.6
Mass.....	810	4,500	3,000	254,000	314.30	56.20	-3.1	-3.5	+18.0	+24.9
Mich.....	1,400	8,100	5,400	344,000	255.10	42.50	-2.1	-2.7	-38.0	-32.2
Mo.....	100	670	460	18,700	183.30	28.00	-13.7	-14.4	(4/)	(4/)
Nebr.....	66	410	290	13,500	205.05	32.90	-2.8	-2.3	-31.0	-32.1
N. J.....	2,700	15,700	10,500	1,108,000	409.75	70.50	-25.9	-3 6	(4/)	(4/)
N. Y.....	15,500	84,300	53,900	4,355,000	281.30	51.65	-9.2	-9.8	1.5	-8.1
Ohio.....	2,300	13,000	8,700	520,000	225.75	39.85	-7.8	-4.3	-33.5	-25.2
Okla.....	400	2,400	1,600	87,600	216.25	36.45	-7.1	7.6	-37.7	-30.8
Oreg.....	1,700	9,500	6,100	379,000	219.10	39.80	-15.1	-13.4	+23.4	+28.6
Pa.....	2,700	14,800	9,500	622,000	230.30	42.10	-20.8	-14.1	-20.9	+17.9
R. I.....	310	1,800	1,200	71,400	229.45	40.50	-9.1	-4.7	-28.0	-17.8
Utah 5/.....	1,200	5,900	3,700	201.000	173.25	34.25	---	---	---	---
Vt.....	99	550	350	26,400	266.60	48.10	-17.7	-15.9	(4/)	(4/)
Wash.....	890	4,300	2,600	200,000	225.00	46.45	-37.5	-34.7	+17.0	+35.2
W. Va.....	5,400	31,000	20,400	769,000	141.65	24.80	+4.7	+2.4	-10.8	-15.7
Wis.....	970	5,400	3,600	272,000	279.60	50.50	-8.4	-8.4	+1.9	+16.2

1/ Data for this segment of the program shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.
4/ First payment under this program made by Missouri in August 1968; by Vermont in July 1968; by New Jersey in January 1969.
5/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 9. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	398,000	799,000	$37,917,000	$95.20	$47.45	-0.8	-0.7	+6.6	+13.9
Ala.	90	90	1,200	13.35	13.35	-14.3	-17.1	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	120	420	9,100	73.05	21.85	-29.0	-23.5	-40.2	-28.9
Ariz.	1,800	4,200	101,000	55.50	24.10	-.1	+3.2	-31.3	-5.9
Ark.	240	800	3,300	13.85	4.10	-26.6	-16.5	-12.8	-9.0
Calif.	53,000	91,600	3,522,000	66.50	38.45	+35.9	+21.9	+62.0	+46.9
Colo.	970	2,700	44,100	45.50	16.45	-13.5	-9.9	-21.2	-4.1
Conn. 4/	7,000	20,700	693,000	98.80	33.45	+1.5	+3.1	+24.1	+37.0
Del.	2,300	5,400	145,000	62.25	26.80	-3.9	-5.8	+30.8	+23.6
D. C.	1,400	1,600	131,000	91.20	83.80	+10.1	+9.4	+53.2	+53.2
Fla. 4/	7,900	19,500	247,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,000	4,200	75,700	38.55	17.95	-18.4	-2.5	-21.5	-10.5
Guam	72	140	3,700	51.95	26.15	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,800	3,700	203,000	114.25	54.20	-1.6	-1.6	+50.0	+47.3
Ill.	27,800	57,700	2,860,000	102.90	49.55	-2.2	-6.1	+7.5	+22.0
Iowa 4/	3,200	8,300	151,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,200	6,300	300,000	94.10	47.40	-2.2	-1.7	+5.6	+21.6
La.	7,000	7,500	360,000	51.70	47.70	+1.2	+3.0	+6.5	+8.0
Maine	2,400	7,200	95,200	40.35	13.25	-9.4	-15.5	-6.3	-5.5
Md.	5,700	6,500	498,000	87.25	76.40	-2.1	-.3	-16.9	-10.9
Mass.	13,600	25,800	1,518,000	111.45	58.95	-3.2	+.8	+20.4	+58.0
Mich.	22,700	65,800	2,511,000	110.55	38.15	-7.9	-6.6	+11.8	+4.1
Minn.	6,400	18,700	655,000	102.50	35.15	-10.7	-9.9	-.3	+10.8
Miss.	1,300	1,600	21,700	16.95	13.60	+.1	-1.7	-1.4	-12.1
Mo.	10,700	12,800	691,000	64.65	53.90	-1.3	+.1	+.4	+3.3
Mont.	830	2,500	47,700	57.70	18.95	-18.1	-15.7	-31.8	-30.6
N. H.	760	2,400	52,500	69.50	22.30	-14.4	-20.0	-.8	+13.5
N. J. 5/	7,400	8,700	894,000	121.20	102.25	-1.9	-5.3	-75.8	-42.0
N. Mex.	90	140	4,100	46.00	30.65	-24.6	-11.8	-76.4	-53.3
N. Y.	101,000	207,000	12,885,000	127.95	62.10	-2.6	-3.9	+5.7	+1.7
N. C.	1,700	4,000	51,500	31.10	13.05	-13.0	-6.8	-6.7	+13.4
N. Dak.	240	880	13,600	57.60	15.40	-31.3	-21.0	-18.4	-14.3
Ohio	19,100	49,400	2,053,000	107.25	41.55	-13.2	-6.9	-19.7	-5.9
Okla.	910	2,100	16,400	18.10	7.95	-5.0	-5.2	---	-16.4
Oreg.	2,200	4,400	136,000	62.50	30.90	-5.3	-3.4	---	+11.9
Pa.	45,800	68,300	4,785,000	104.50	70.10	+.9	+5.5	+56.6	+89.1
R. I. 6/	3,400	10,000	334,000	98.20	33.50	---	+19.2	---	-1.6
S. C.	1,100	1,300	43,600	38.85	33.25	+4.4	+4.0	+40.3	+41.6
S. Dak.	300	990	10,300	34.50	10.35	-14.1	-21.5	+10.0	+.6
Tenn.	1,300	3,500	42,300	33.40	12.00	-6.9	-6.1	-4.8	-10.2
Tex. 4/	7,700	(7/)	276,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah 6/	1,400	1,600	108,000	76.95	69.25	---	---	---	---
Vt. 4/	400	(7/)	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	170	190	7,200	43.10	38.50	-1.1	-3.1	+5.6	+7.8
Va.	5,500	11,200	325,000	59.05	28.90	+1.2	+5.5	+31.5	+42.9
Wash.	7,000	11,700	615,000	88.15	52.40	-14.4	-11.7	-13.4	-14.7
W. Va.	2,400	3,700	116,000	48.50	31.80	-10.2	-1.3	+40.9	+49.1
Wis. 6/	6,300	15,500	537,000	84.95	34.55	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	140	380	9,300	65.60	24.25	-37.6	-29.9	-39.3	-36.6

1/ All data subject to revision. Data include nonmedical vendor payments other than those for institutional services in intermediate care facilities.

2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Nevada, and Puerto Rico; data not available.

3/ Percentage change not computed on base of fewer than 100 recipients.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services.

6/ Data for April; May data not reported.

7/ Data not available.

Table 10. Institutional services in intermediate care facilities under old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients of such services and amount of payments, by State, May 1969[1]

State	Total, all programs 2/			Old-age assistance		
	Number of recipients	Payments for recipients		Number of recipients	Payments for recipients	
		Total amount	Average		Total amount	Average
Total.....	68,800	$15,456,000	$224.55	57,100	$12,904,000	$226.15
Colorado.....	3,100	731,000	237.55	2,300	562,000	240.20
Georgia.....	670	113,000	169.95	570	96,000	168.35
Illinois.....	15,100	3,293,000	218.10	12,200	2,568,000	210.75
Kansas.....	3,100	582,000	186.25	2,300	419,000	181.45
Louisiana.....	250	29,600	116.60	210	23,800	113.50
Maine.....	2,400	560,000	233.05	2,200	506,000	232.35
Maryland.....	980	188,000	192.35	840	154,000	183.30
Massachusetts.....	6,000	1,572,000	259.90	5,200	1,348,000	257.80
Nebraska.....	5,500	996,000	181.30	3,700	675,000	181.30
New Mexico.....	240	74,000	305.95	200	57,700	293.10
Oregon.....	5,000	727,000	145.60	4,100	588,000	145.25
Rhode Island.....	1,600	261,000	165.60	1,100	189,000	166.65
South Carolina.....	170	32,300	192.45	130	26,000	193.80
South Dakota.....	1,700	330,000	199.95	1,500	293,000	198.25
Texas.....	18,700	5,157,000	275.90	17,700	4,868,000	275.65
Utah 3/.....	1,700	254,000	153.70	890	132,000	148.45
Vermont.....	770	286,000	371.30	690	237,000	342.45
Washington.....	1,900	269,000	138.65	1,200	161,000	130.30

1/ All data subject to revision. Data represent payments to vendors of institutional services in intermediate care facilities. Federal financial participation in such payments is limited to those in behalf of individuals who qualify for OAA, AB, or APTD under programs operated under State plans approved under titles I, X, XIV, or XVI.

2/ Includes a few payments of this type made without Federal participation for recipients of AFDC or GA.

3/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of

2/ Includes a few payments of this type made under general assistance.
3/ Represents data for April; May data not reported.

Table 11. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, May 1969[1]

State	Total	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		April 1969	May 1968							
Total	$387,493,000	-1.8	+15.1	$361,121,000	$4,821,000	$9,088,000	$233,000	$3,428,000	$2,666,000	$6,136,000
Ala.	1,854,000	+.4	+19.6	---	130	1,686,000	8,700	159,000	---	---
Alaska 3/	213,000	-12.7	+32.3	---	---	63,900	1,100	36,000	---	112,000
Ariz.	207,000	+14.4	+27.0	---	---	207,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 3/	2,022,000	+7.1	+12.1	---	455,000	1,045,000	25,900	403,000	92,800	---
Calif.	69,376,000	+11.2	+34.6	69,376,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	4,140,000	+7.8	+76.8	4,123,000	---	---	---	---	---	17,400
Conn.	5,573,000	+6.8	+27.2	5,416,000	---	---	---	---	---	157,000
Del.	283,000	-6.0	+14.1	283,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	1,220,000	+78.9	+160.7	1,220,000	---	---	---	---	---	90
Fla. 3/	2,232,000	-2.3	+11.5	---	---	1,730,000	23,700	268,000	210,000	---
Ga.	5,477,000	+4.1	+56.8	5,477,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	15,000	+4.9	(4/)	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	1,109,000	-9.6	+22.3	991,000	---	---	---	---	---	118,000
Idaho	678,000	+13.0	+25.6	678,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ill.	13,038,000	+1.5	-8.2	11,381,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,657,000
Ind.	3,538,000	+6.7	+23.7	---	588,000	1,491,000	96,800	694,000	668,000	---
Iowa	2,005,000	-32.0	-35.0	2,005,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	3,042,000	-9.2	+7.3	3,042,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	7,309,000	+44.7	+35.3	7,309,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	4,600,000	-2.5	+6.8	4,497,000	---	---	---	---	---	103,000
Maine	877,000	-13.6	-18.2	797,000	---	---	---	---	---	80,400
Md.	5,334,000	-18.8	-31.5	5,334,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	20,203,000	+4.1	+5.5	19,292,000	---	---	---	---	---	911,000
Mich.	15,270,000	-16.2	+21.2	15,120,000	---	---	---	---	---	150,000
Minn.	8,940,000	+5.6	+20.5	8,642,000	---	---	---	---	---	298,000
Miss.	488,000	+7.5	+53.5	---	---	424,000	3,200	61,000	---	---
Mo.	5,363,000	+18.6	+32.8	5,363,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	1,036,000	+2.3	+17.9	735,000	---	---	---	---	---	301,000
Nebr.	1,106,000	-21.2	-49.2	1,106,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	564,000	-13.2	-29.1	564,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. H.	564,000	+21.6	+70.9	564,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. J.	5,182,000	+1.2	+16.9	---	5/ 3,340,000	242,000	15,900	442,000	845,000	297,000
N. Mex.	834,000	-47.0	-37.2	823,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,700
N. Y.	103,597,000	-10.0	+15.0	103,597,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C. 3/	2,147,000	-4.4	+30.0	---	175,000	303,000	25,700	955,000	586,000	102,000
N. Dak.	1,091,000	+30.8	+16.2	1,084,000	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
Ohio	11,761,000	-6.4	+32.0	10,567,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,194,000
Okla.	6,606,000	+1.2	+15.7	6,606,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,185,000	-28.4	-44.2	1,077,000	---	---	---	---	---	108,000
Pa.	19,099,000	+.5	+25.6	19,095,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	3,403,000	-5.8	-1.0	3,403,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	3,156,000	+41.2	+34.9	2,961,000	---	---	---	---	---	195,000
S. C.	1,639,000	-15.9	+81.7	1,639,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
S. Dak.	653,000	+7.0	-12.7	547,000	---	---	---	---	---	106,000
Tenn.	1,796,000	+7.2	+37.0	---	180,000	1,299,000	10,000	183,000	124,000	---
Tex.	14,713,000	-.2	+33.6	14,713,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	434,000	-60.5	-51.9	434,000	---	---	---	---	---	250
Vt.	952,000	+2.0	+17.2	952,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 6/	65,500	---	---	65,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	1,140,000	+5.4	+25.0	---	83,300	597,000	22,000	227,000	140,000	70,700
Wash.	6,797,000	-1.2	+27.5	6,797,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
W. Va.	1,194,000	-28.2	+26.2	1,127,000	---	---	---	---	---	66,600
Wis.	12,204,000	-5.3	-33.9	12,204,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	173,000	-11.3	+16.9	98,700	---	---	---	---	---	74,400

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provisions of medical services. All data subject to revision.
2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting.
3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Increase of more than 1,000 percent.
5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation.
6/ Data for May not reported; data represent amounts reported for a previous month.

Table 12. Amount of medical vendor payments for public assistance programs under the Social Security Act, by form of payment and State, May 1969[1]

State	Total	Form of medical vendor payments	
		Payments to vendors directly or through fiscal agent	Premium or per capita payments 2/
Total	$381,357,000	$363,461,000	$17,896,000
Title XIX States	361,121,000	347,050,000	14,072,000
Other States	20,236,000	16,411,000	3,824,000
Title XIX States			
Calif.	69,376,000	68,161,000	1,215,000
Colo.	4,123,000	3,961,000	162,000
Conn.	5,416,000	5,392,000	23,800
Del.	283,000	275,000	8,100
D. C.	1,220,000	1,220,000	---
Ga.	5,477,000	5,097,000	380,000
Guam	15,000	15,000	---
Hawaii	991,000	991,000	---
Idaho	678,000	656,000	22,000
Ill.	11,381,000	11,214,000	167,000
Iowa	2,005,000	1,908,000	97,300
Kans.	3,042,000	2,947,000	94,500
Ky.	7,309,000	7,051,000	258,000
La.	4,497,000	4,497,000	---
Maine	797,000	747,000	49,700
Md.	5,334,000	5,334,000	---
Mass.	19,292,000	19,291,000	1,500
Mich.	15,120,000	14,956,000	164,000
Minn.	8,642,000	8,547,000	95,600
Mo.	5,363,000	4,995,000	368,000
Mont.	735,000	721,000	14,900
Nebr.	1,106,000	1,029,000	77,000
Nev.	564,000	564,000	---
N. H.	564,000	547,000	16,600
N. Mex.	823,000	823,000	---
N. Y.	103,597,000	103,343,000	254,000
N. Dak.	1,084,000	1,034,000	2/ 50,000
Ohio	10,567,000	10,277,000	290,000
Okla.	6,606,000	1,668,000	2/ 4,938,000
Oreg.	1,077,000	1,046,000	2/ 31,200
Pa.	19,095,000	19,095,000	---
P. R.	3,403,000	3,403,000	---
R. I.	2,961,000	2,943,000	17,700
S. C.	1,639,000	1,546,000	93,900
S. Dak.	547,000	527,000	20,400
Tex.	14,713,000	9,753,000	2/ 4,960,000
Utah	434,000	417,000	17,200
Vt.	953,000	934,000	17,700
V. I. 3/	65,500	65,500	---
Wash.	6,797,000	6,630,000	2/ 167,000
W. Va.	1,127,000	1,127,000	---
Wis.	12,204,000	12,204,000	---
Wyo.	98,700	98,700	---
Other States			
Ala.	1,854,000	1,854,000	---
Alaska	101,000	101,000	---
Ariz.	207,000	164,000	43,400
Ark.	2,022,000	1,777,000	245,000
Fla.	2,231,000	1,960,000	271,000
Ind.	3,538,000	3,219,000	319,000
Miss.	488,000	488,000	---
N. J.	4,885,000	4,825,000	60,000
N. C.	2,044,000	875,000	2/ 1,169,000
Tenn.	1,796,000	182,000	2/ 1,614,000
Va.	1,069,000	966,000	2/ 103,000

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Entries represent premium payments into the Social Security Administration system for Supplementary Medical Insurance except for premium payments into an agency pooled fund by North Carolina-$1,169,000; Oklahoma-$4,638,000; Tennessee-$1,409,000; and premium payments to health-insuring agencies by Indiana-$244,000; North Dakota-$32,100; Oregon-$31,200; Texas-$4,051,000; Virginia-$59,300; and Washington-$8,000.
3/ Data for May not reported; data represent amount reported for a previous month.

Table 13. General assistance: Recipients of money payments and amount of payments for selected cities, May 1969

[Excludes vendor payments for institutional services in intermediate care facilities and for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from			
				Average per--		April 1969 in--		May 1968 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 15 cities 1/.....	178,000	331,000	$18,514,000	$103.80	$56.00	+6.4	+2.7	+19.6	+14.2
Baltimore.....	4,700	5,300	415,000	87.95	77.65	-2.0	-.1	-20.3	-13.8
Boston.....	6,000	8,400	705,000	116.80	84.35	+8.3	+10.6	+25.6	+60.1
Buffalo 2/.....	4,300	6,700	506,000	117.60	75.75	+5.3	+1.3	+10.6	+11.0
Chicago.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cincinnati 2/ 3/.....	4,400	13,800	327,000	74.10	23.65	-6.3	-4.9	-17.8	-15.9
Cleveland 2/ 3/.....	8,600	23,400	933,000	108.70	39.90	+3.4	+16.4	+29.8	+51.7
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
District of Columbia.....	1,400	1,600	131,000	91.20	83.80	+10.1	+9.4	+28.1	+53.2
Los Angeles 2/.....	31,800	63,600	1,821,000	57.30	28.65	+59.9	+50.7	+85.3	+54.6
Milwaukee.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minneapolis.....	1,500	3,200	131,000	85.75	41.10	-13.4	-14.7	-12.8	-12.1
New Orleans.....	1,300	1,300	69,600	55.40	51.80	+4.3	+7.0	+19.4	+24.3
New York.....	77,600	153,000	9,761,000	125.85	63.95	-2.7	-5.5	+5.0	-4.4
Philadelphia.....	16,200	24,100	1,825,000	112.85	75.65	-1.7	+13.5	+54.8	+105.3
Pittsburgh.....	10,000	12,900	1,033,000	103.40	80.05	+5.3	+2.7	+35.4	+39.0
Rochester.....	1,100	2,800	128,000	117.55	45.10	-3.7	+6.1	+22.4	+47.1
St. Louis.....	2,200	2,300	137,000	63.55	58.65	-.8	+1.0	+7.9	+9.3
San Francisco.....	7,300	8,600	592,000	80.60	68.55	-2.2	+2.7	+25.1	+45.1

1/ Data not reported for Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee. Percentage changes based on comparable data.
2/ Data for county in which city is located.
3/ Includes supplementation of categorical cases; not included in State data.

Table 14. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, By State, May 1969[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	22,500	2/ 18,200	2/ 1,700	10,800	$2,151,000	$95.70	2/ $1,586,000	2/ $275,000
Ala.....	13	13	0	4	520	(3/)	520	0
Alaska.....	310	310	0	150	39,300	127.65	39,300	0
Ariz.....	69	69	0	31	4,800	70.05	4,800	0
Ark.....	120	120	0	54	7,000	58.05	7,000	0
Calif.....	7,000	6,500	500	3,900	821,000	117.60	653,000	168,000
Comn.....	100	28	75	53	14,500	140.70	3,200	11,300
Idaho.....	230	220	13	100	15,200	65.45	13,800	1,400
Ill.....	2,600	(2/)	(2/)	1,300	290,000	111.75	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	170	170	0	49	7,000	41.95	7,000	0
Kans.....	320	310	4	170	46,400	146.50	45,700	720
Ky.....	440	440	0	180	37,800	86.00	37,800	0
La.....	960	900	57	420	75,700	79.20	66,300	9,400
Md.....	2,300	2,200	120	860	207,000	89.80	194,000	12,700
Mich.....	140	120	25	54	15,400	108.55	9,200	6,300
Minn.....	310	300	17	170	37,400	119.80	34,300	3,100
Mo.....	180	180	0	85	9,900	55.85	9,900	0
Nebr.....	340	300	45	290	25,600	75.20	21,900	3,700
Nev.....	150	140	10	85	10,800	69.85	9,800	990
N. Mex.....	95	95	0	15	5,400	56.35	5,400	0
N. C.....	100	100	0	42	6,000	58.95	6,000	0
N. Dak.....	310	280	36	160	30,000	95.40	24,400	5,400
Ohio.....	730	42	690	300	44,600	60.80	2,900	41,700
Okla.....	900	900	0	430	51,700	57.70	51,700	0
Oreg.....	640	640	0	290	46,800	72.75	46,800	0
R. I.....	120	110	18	66	10,300	82.70	8,700	1,500
Tenn.....	910	850	66	360	63,400	69.55	58,900	4,600
Utah 4/.....	270	270	0	150	12,000	44.95	12,000	0
Va. 4/.....	810	810	0	290	62,500	77.55	62,500	0
Wash.....	1,200	1,200	0	630	106,000	85.45	106,000	0
W. Va.....	280	250	34	100	21,800	76.95	18,100	3,700
Wis. 4/.....	300	300	0	120	24,300	80.40	24,300	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision.
2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available.
3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.
4/ Represents data for February 1969; May data not reported.

Table 15. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, May 1969[1]

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	309,535	---	24,806,945	---	$2,095,019	$2,189,625
Retired workers and dependents	150,860	---	15,686,091	---	1,401,989	1,438,583
Retired workers	106,712	$104.58	12,530,309	$99.47	1,246,438	1,271,426
Wives and husbands	28,744	49.88	2,631,328	51.44	135,345	145,524
Children 2/	15,404	42.15	524,454	38.53	20,206	21,633
Disabled workers and dependents	60,954	---	2,392,404	---	186,852	210,767
Disabled workers	28,115	117.40	1,331,734	112.09	149,271	166,991
Wives and husbands	7,560	38.82	252,996	37.93	9,595	11,410
Children 2/	25,279	34.72	807,674	34.65	27,986	32,366
Survivors of deceased workers	92,893	---	6,086,659	---	481,020	514,466
Widowed mothers	8,970	75.28	497,266	74.44	37,018	40,770
Children 2/	51,485	68.73	2,562,158	70.77	181,315	192,984
Widows and widowers 3/	32,263	90.02	2,996,348	86.76	259,955	277,719
Parents	175	98.82	30,887	88.45	2,732	2,993
Special age-72 beneficiaries 4/	4,828	---	641,791	---	25,158	25,808
Primary	4,675	---	623,898	39.75	24,800	25,439
Wives	153	---	17,893	19.96	357	370
Lump-sum death payments 5/	107,987	232.35	---	---	---	24,132

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.

2/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.

3/ Includes actuarially reduced benefits for widows and divorced wives aged 60-61; a total of 129,662 such beneficiaries were in current-payment status. Also includes disabled widows and widowers aged 50-61; a total of 30,416 such persons were in current-payment status.

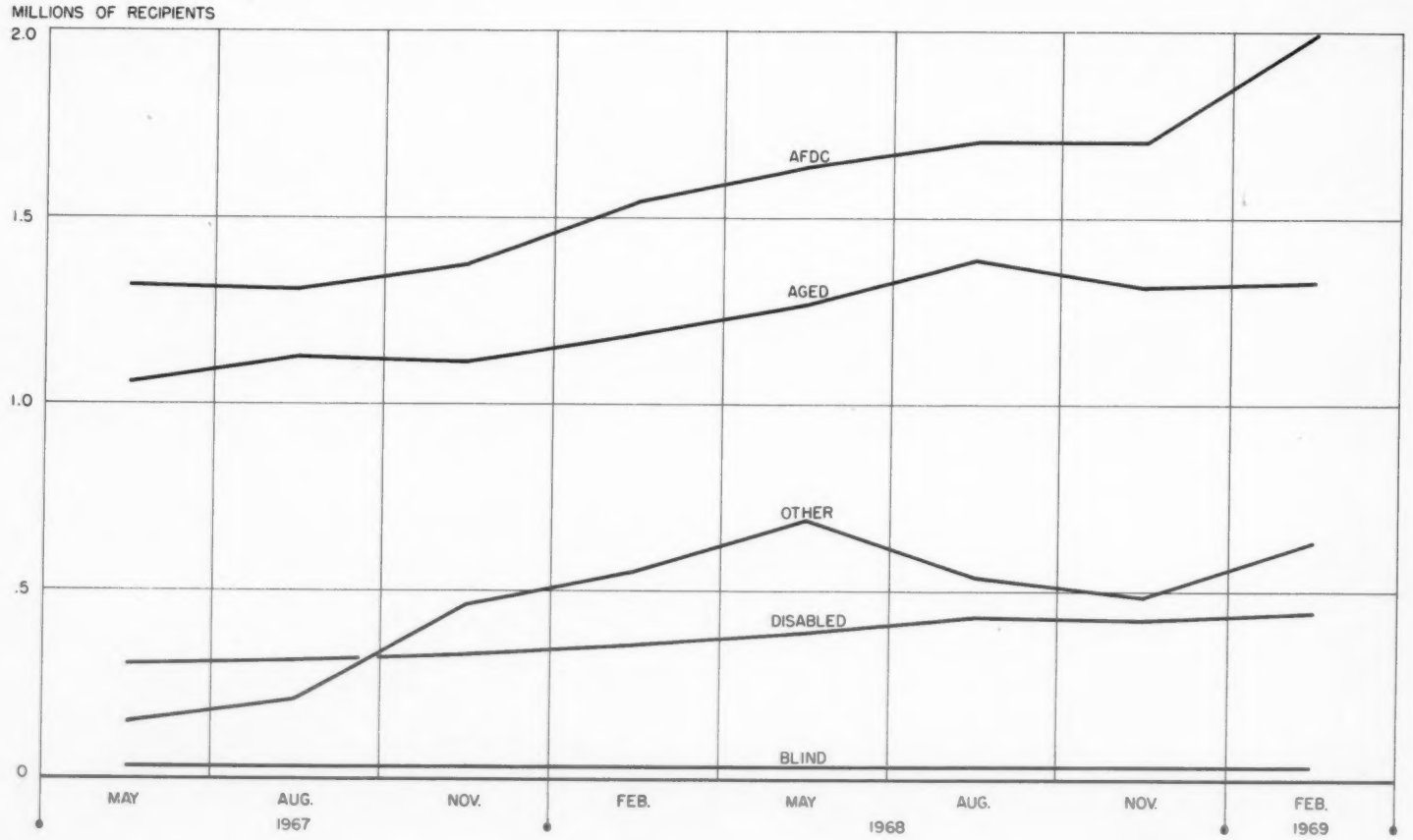
4/ Represents benefics authorized by Public Law 89-368(1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured status provisions of the Social Security Act.

5/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 103,861 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 396-074/3

5/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 103,861 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS OF MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS, BY BASIS OF ELIGIBILITY, SELECTED MONTHS, 1967–1969



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September—October 19
Volume 7—Number 5

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
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